

See Women Getting Over Million Cease-Fire Votes

By JOHN PITTMAN

American Women for Peace are out to get 1,500,000 of the 5,000,000 votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea which organized U. S. peace forces intend to obtain by Election Day. Of this number, approximately 500,000 votes will be sought in the five boroughs of New York alone.

And Mrs. Agnes Vukceovich, New York City coordinator of American Women for Peace (AWP), is sure not only that her own organization will attain its goal, but that the national goal of five million can easily be realized.

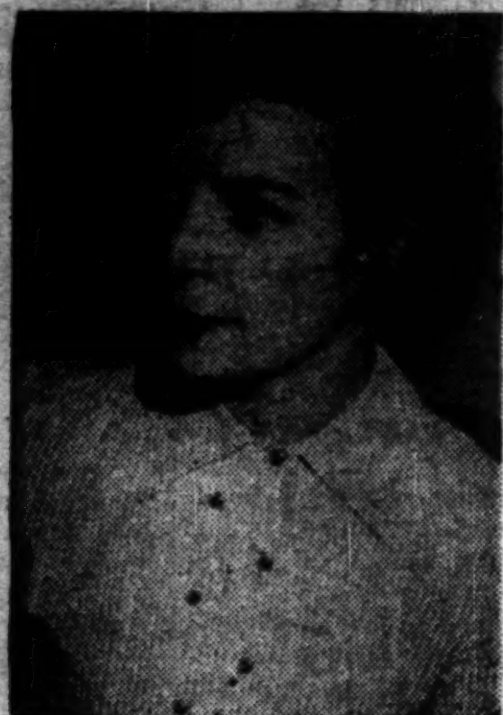
"The people throughout the country," she said, "especially the women whose sons go to war, want this war in Korea to be ended and the killing stopped. I know this from the letters we receive, the phone calls, and especially the street meetings."

Mrs. Vukceovich explained that "during the street meetings there is an exchange between the speaker and the audience. People want answers to questions. Usually they want to express their own feelings. And they tell us, 'We want our boys to stay home.'"

She believes the youth are particularly receptive. "Young boys from 17 to 18 are disturbed, and so are their mothers and friends. They don't know what is going to happen. They are just waiting, hesitating to make decisions."

And Mrs. Vukceovich emphasized

PEACE LEADERS



OLONE



MRS. MOORHEAD

the importance of women's opinion. She recalled how the APW was organized in August, 1950, when 1,000 women from all over the country made a pilgrimage to Washington to urge President Truman to end the war in Korea, to ban the atom-bomb and agree to peaceful negotiations looking to a big power peace agreement. "If our voices had been heard then, how many American mothers would have been spared heartache!" she said.

There have been other great women's demonstrations under leadership of APW. Such as the UN Day demonstration in October, 190, when 1,000 women trekked to Flushing Meadows the second UN pilgrimage, when 2,000 marched in November, 1950 after Truman threatened to drop the atom bomb in Korea.

"We women," said the APW leader, "are not only in the front of this struggle; we also know

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UN REPORT REVEALS:

● W. Europe Dips Under Arms Burden ● E. Europe Peace Economy Soaring

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 14.—The Washington-inspired war drive has produced a slowdown in the rate of industrial expansion in Western Europe, while industry in the People's Democracies has "expanded rapidly," according to a report made today by the United Nations Economic

Commission for Europe.

The report estimated the rise in the People's Democracies at an average 20 percent over the same period last year, and said each of these countries is continuing its rapid rate of expansion.

The UN economists declared the workers of the German Democratic Republic had gained an increase in real wages brought about by decreases in retail prices.

But in Western Europe as a whole, the report said, industrial employment and production stagnate or fell—even after allowing for normal seasonal declines—in all the big western countries except France, "where there was an upward swing caused by the anticipation of increased spending for armaments."

Exports also "marked time" in Western Europe, with durable goods the worst hit and textile sales continuing to suffer. Consumption continued to drop.

The report indicated that United States and Canadian trusts were the beneficiaries of the reverses suffered by the Western European countries. The United States and Canada were supplying a higher

proportion of Europe's imports than they did during the pre-Korean war period, but was sending a smaller proportion of its exports to the dollar area than in 1950.

West Europe's dollar imports rose from 25 to 90 percent, the report said, and added that this was a "most alarming factor."

The UN economists noted that U. S. expenditures in Europe were \$100,000,000 higher than a year ago, but blamed the U. S. for partially contributing to the deteriorating dollar position of Europe by its reduction of purchases from Europe and especially its reduction of raw material purchases from the sterling area.

(Editor's Note: News service abstracts of the UN report do not elaborate the three principal causes of the deteriorating situation in West Europe—the arms program of the NATO, the ban on East-West trade, and the monopolistic policies of Wall Street which Washington has imposed on the West European countries. However, the operation of these causes is implicit in the news reports.)

1,5000 Teachers Vow Fight to Save Schools

One of the largest Teachers Union membership meeting in years packed a meeting hall at 13 Astor Place Friday night to challenge the McCarran Committee effort to browbeat any fight to end the scandalous overcrowding in New York City schools.

More than 1,500 teachers filled the meeting hall to overflowing as they enthusiastically decided to rally the parents and teachers of the city in a "Save our Schools" crusade that would demand small class enrollments, more schools, \$500 annual increase in teachers' salaries, reduction of the staggering amounts teachers have to pay to pension retirement funds, and protested the longer hours the Board of Education threatens to apply to school clerks.

"This outpouring of teachers is the answer to the McCarran committee's invasion of our City

schools," cried Rose Russell, union legislative representative, to a cheering audience.

"If our School Board were not terrorized by George A. Timone" (of the School Board), she said, "if they had any independence of mind and some plain old-fashioned American courage, they would have denounced this most scandalous interference with our public schools which are exclusively a state and local function."

The "Save Our Schools" movement against the "red scare" diversion launched by the McCarranites will be opened by a teacher-parents demonstration at the Wednesday, Sept. 18, 4 p.m. meeting (Continued on Page 6)

Rising Peace Sentiment Worries AFL Top Board

By GEORGE MORRIS

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in a report to its convention opening here this morning, expresses an alarm over the rising tide of "neutralism" as it calls the sentiment for peace and big-power negotiations. "Neutralism—its fallacies

and folly," is the title of a long section of the part of the report dealing with world affairs, reported to have been written by the AFL's "expert" on foreign relations—Jay Lovestone.

Many pages are devoted to argumentation against "neutralists" in the United States and elsewhere, presumably including such peace advocates in the AFL's own ranks as the leaders of the hotel and butchers unions.

While war against peace advocates will be the central theme on foreign policy, on the domestic scene the AFL's main pitch will be mobilization of its 8,092,000 members for political action "as the only way" to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law.

This was made clear by William

Green, AFL president, Saturday in a press conference at which he flatfootedly predicted that the convention will endorse a presidential candidate, that its decision will be on the basis of a stand on Taft-Hartley, and that Gov. Stevenson, thereby, is virtually assured endorsement.

Green's prediction was a surprise to the score of reporters who interviewed him because his formal prepared statement handed out earlier said that because both Stevenson and Eisenhower will address the convention it would be "inappropriate for me to make any comment on the Presidential race" until they spoke.

But when this reporter asked "Do you think this convention will

endorse any candidate?" Green replied:

"I am of the opinion that there will be an endorsement," adding that "this will be the first time an AFL convention will give such endorsement."

He explained that this departure from tradition arises from the fact that one party, the Democrats, did "declare flatly for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law." He assumed that Gov. Stevenson will repeat his pro-repeal position when he speaks here on Sept. 22, and hoped that Eisenhower would not let Sen. Taft speak the general's mind.

This reporter then asked that "barring any important changes, therefore, are we to assume that



GREEN

the AFL would endorse Stevenson?"

"What would you think the delegates would do under the circumstances?" replied Green.

About a third of the AFL executive council's report, a printed 247-page book, is on world affairs with war on "neutralism" the central theme. The council defines "neutralism" as "a most

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WHERE GENERALS MISCALCULATED

—SEE WILLIAM Z. FOSTER'S ARTICLE ON PAGE 2

What the Gov't Didn't Prove in 18 Weeks in Foley Sq.

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles on the Foley Square Trial of the 15 Smith Act defendants which will evaluate the government's case which closed Sept. 5. The writer is one of the defendants.

THE GOVERNMENT took 18 weeks to present its case because it had no evidence to prove its fake charge that the defendants advocated the overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence. It had to manufacture

a case.

Ten witnesses appeared—all of them informers who wrote thousands of pages of reports on the Communist Party to the FBI over a number of years, before they took the stand. Most of them were in the party five to six years, some from 10 to 20 years. Yet, not a single iota of tangible evidence was presented in the trial in support of the charge.

Not a single overt act of force, not a single record of violence was cited by the government witnesses either against the defend-

ants or the party. Lacking such evidence, the government built its case upon the Big Lie that the Communist Party taught force and violence secretly. But again no evidence of any kind, neither secret resolutions, nor secret letters, nor secretly made speeches, were produced. None was produced because none existed.

Lacking proof of any kind, public or private, open or secret, the government invented the Budenz fairy-tale that the party used a secret language—Aesopianism—known only to the

"initiates"—the insiders—and that Marxism-Leninism among the "initiates" was the code word for force and violence. But here too no proof was given of the existence of this language—no key or code book was produced to decipher it, either in the first trial or this one.

Demand of the defense that Budenz give evidence of its existence from his own writings while in the party, which he claimed was tainted with Aesopianism, led to ridiculous results, as we will see. As for

the mysterious "initiates"—who and what they are was not explained.

THE COUNTRY should know that not a single defendant was charged with teaching and advocating force and violence, precisely because no evidence could be produced to back up the charge. Therefore the government invented the legal mythology of a conspiracy to do so at a future time. The conspiracy charge is a dragnet and (Continued on Page 5)

Why the Un-Americans Turned Tail And Ran for Cover from Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The House Un-American Committee tangled with the Chicago labor movement for three and a half days—and quit cold. What are the facts behind this stinging defeat of the Committee? What was it that literally ran them out of town with only a fraction of their scheduled witchhunt completed here? The facts are these:

1. The workers in the shops were prepared for the congressional probers, understood their role as war-mongers and strikebreakers, repelled them with a splendid display of unity and militant resistance.

2. The Harvester strikers, main target of the Committee, remained firm and gathered the broadest support of Chicago unionists in a stirring mass rally held at the very climax of the Committee's visit here.

3. The hearings themselves confirmed the most damaging accusations which have been against the Committee and served to heighten the resentment in the shops instead of creating the confusion and hysteria that the Committee had planned.

MONTHS of intense educational work by the unions in the shops prior to the Committee's arrival was recognized as the key to the most crushing defeat ever suffered by the congressional witchhunters.

Here are some of the blow-by-blow highlights of the week in which the hearings were held:

TUESDAY—The hearings opened with a powerful demonstration by unionists who picketed the federal building, marched up to the hearing room, drowned out the proceedings with a hearty rendition of "Solidarity Forever" and the chanted invitation to the Committee to "get out of town."

The demonstration set the tone of resistance for the hearings.

WEDNESDAY—UE leader John T. Bernard, in the course of his testimony, put the spotlight on the pro-war, anti-labor and anti-Negro record of the probers and roared at them: "Let's stop this bloodshed in Korea, by God!"

This was the mood of militant defiance which marked the testimony of all of the witnesses, other than the stoolpigeons. Each "unfriendly" witness carefully avoided legal entrapment, refused to be used by the Committee in any manner and took every opportunity to expose the Committee.

It was also on Wednesday that the Committee was forced to postpone the appearance of the Harvester strike leaders in a futile effort by the Committee to avoid the label of "strikebreakers" which had been hurled at the Congressmen from the first moment of their arrival here.

THURSDAY—Leon Beverly, president of the Armour local in Chicago, denounced the Committee's stoolpigeons when he took the stand and blasted them for attacking the packinghouse workers "at a time when we are involved in a bitter struggle with the packers for a new contract."

That night, a huge rally took place at UE Hall in support of the Harvester strikers, rallying the backing of CIO and independent unions here as well as community

organizations who brought in food and funds.

FRIDAY—The Committee, completely un-nerved by the "strike-breaker" charge, tried to deny such intentions to Armour local organizer Herbert March who had been called to the stand. Replied March: "I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement. If you can think of any other reason I have been called here, you're welcome to do so!"

It was at that point that the Committee cancelled the remainder of its Chicago witchhunt against the unions, calling off the scheduled appearance of scores of witnesses. ALTHOUGH hundreds of workers had been fingered by Committee stoolpigeons and named as "Reds," the reaction in every one of the shops was exactly the opposite of what the probers had intended.

At the Ingersoll Division of Borg-Warner, for example, the workers rallied to the support of Francis McBain, chairman of the grievance committee, who had been grilled by the Committee.

The workers were indignant when they learned that McBain's wife had suffered a miscarriage which they attributed to anxiety over the union leaders being summoned by the Committee.

THE EFFECT of the inquiry in the press, was in contrast to the hysteria which the Committee was able to achieve in other towns where they assaulted the labor movement.

THE NEGRO UNIONISTS who came before the Committee as "unfriendly" witnesses spoke out sharply against the probers, exposing

ing their reactionary and anti-Negro aims.

Beverly advised the Committee caustically to "go look for un-Americanism in the Ku Klux Klan and the White Circle League."

Packinghouse union leaders Samuel Curry and Sam Parks were

hastily dismissed when they quickly revealed their "uncooperative" attitude toward the Committee. The probers were thrown off balance when Parks, taking the stand, began to quiz them about who they were and where they were from.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SAYS YOU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD BEFORE TAFT-HARTLEY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Got a job with regular pay? Thank Taft-Hartley.

Got money in the bank and a new car all paid up? Bless Taft and Hartley.

This is the gospel according to the Republican National Committee, as currently peddled from its headquarters here in the Washington Hotel.

The average worker (even like admits he's \$400 in debt) "never had it so good"—that is, not until Sen. Taft and the then Rep. Richard Nixon sat down with agents of the National Association of Manufacturers and worked out the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

Trying to sell the Taft-Hartley slave labor act to the American working class voter might be compared with attempting to persuade a chicken farmer to employ a wolf as custodian of the henhouses. But the GOP didn't quail at the idea. It had issued a little illustrated booklet, directed to workers, entitled "Before and After the Taft-Hartley Law."

One picture representing the grim and forlorn days "before T-H" shows a pugnacious union leader addressing a group of workers and banging his fist on the table. "All in favor of a closed shop raise their hands," he says. Two other unlovely characters on the sidelines, obviously intended to be labor leaders, are warning, "You better vote right."

The panel headed "after T-H" reveals a queue of happy, care-free workers rushing eagerly to the ballot box to vote against unionism. "Vote yes or no whether you want a union shop, and drop your secret ballot in the box," a gentleman in a neat black suit is saying.

On the next page, the "union boss" tells the worker, "You're turning out too much work and I don't like you anyway. I am kicking you out of the union and you're out of your job."

"After T-H" the same worker, his face wreathed in smiles, sits in an easy chair beside a new TV reading his paper and telling his wife, "My job is safe . . . the Taft-

Hartley Law protects me from being discriminated against by the union bosses or by the company bosses."

And so it goes through 16 pages.

THE REALITY

The Taft-Hartley Act, the labor movement has said, was the first thrust toward fascism in America. It has cost union treasuries millions of dollars, John L. Lewis told the Senate recently, because anti-union employers have sought to use its damage suit provisions to break and destroy labor.

It has defended the "right" of anti-labor elements to pressure their employees not to join unions, and has created an atmosphere which encouraged violence against unionists by local police and company thugs, according to the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.

The "comic book" technique adopted by the GOP is especially appropriate for this particular pitch. It will make workers laugh. But it is difficult to see it persuading them to vote for GOP candidates.

WHERE GENERALS MISCALCULATED

By WM. Z. FOSTER

COMING out of World War II with the United States undamaged by the war and possessing an enormous military establishment, Wall Street imperialism embarked at once upon an aggressive plan of world conquest. This was based upon a definitely decided upon plan for a third world war to be directed against the USSR, and People's China and the People's Democracies. There can be no other realistic interpretation of this country's Truman doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, atom-bomb diplomacy, military bases all around the world, feverish rearmament campaign, and all the rest of the Administration's bi-partisan plans of military, political, and diplomatic aggression.

For a time, the program of

world conquest looked pretty easy to the Wall Street would-be world conquerors. The US had a monopoly on the supposedly all-powerful atomic bomb, and the several big powers in the world, including the USSR, were heavily damaged by the war, and presumably were not in a position to have a great deal of say one way or the other about world events.

Apparently world domination through a quick and victorious war, was lying wide open for the United States' big capitalists. A timely shower of atomic bombs upon key Russian industrial centers, so it was bragged openly, would quickly do the trick.

But more than seven years have gone by since V-E Day, and the Wall Street warmongers have not been able to go through with the "preventative war" which they talked about so glib-

ly before the last gunfire of World War II was silenced. They are learning that it is one thing to plan a world war; but it is something else again to be able to go through with it. They are running into many unexpectedly formidable obstacles which have definitely slowed them up in their plans for war.

FOR ONE THING, the countries that were to be quickly knocked out by Wall Street in its march to world mastery have been developing a disconcerting show of strength. The Soviet Union, making a spectacular recovery from the war, is now twice as strong industrially and militarily accordingly as it was in 1940.

Besides, the USSR has smashed the supposed American monopoly of the atom bomb.

China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the other People's Democracies are also

evidencing great strength. Consequently, the shower-of-atom-bombs theory has exploded in the faces of the warmongers, and they must now contemplate an elaborate, slow and costly general armaments program, as an inescapable preliminary to the war they are planning.

Another obstacle that has slowed up the Wall Street warmongers in their drive to a third world war is the resistance of the workers and the other democratic masses of Europe. Evidently the people do not relish the program of Wall St. to make battlefields of their countries and cannon-fodder of themselves.

Time and again, as in the recent attempts of MacArthur and Truman to use the atom bomb in the Korea war and to extend that war into People's China, the European masses have de-

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'Memoirs of Herbert Hoover' Alibi Him on Depression, War

THE MEMOIRS OF HERBERT HOOVER. Volume III. The Great Depression, 1929-1941. Macmillan. New York. 503 pp. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

There was a time when Herbert Hoover refused to recognize that we ever had a major economic crisis in this country at all.

Now he not only terms it the "Great Depression" but says it lasted from 1929 to 1941. The dating of the depression, of course, is not a matter of concern only to historians. As the Republican ex-President was well aware when he wrote this third volume of autobiography, the matter has a deep and immediate bearing on the present choices confronting the American people.

Why is Hoover, so intimately identified with Big Business reaction, so willing to write, as he does, that "the Great Depression was ultimately in name ended only by war?"

Is it because he wishes to confirm the validity of the Marxist thesis—but one increasingly held by millions of non-Communist Americans—that the present 'prosperity' is a bloody sham and that capitalism seeks in war the 'solution' to its basic ills?

Obviously not. Hoover wants first, to remove from his own self the stigma attached to the name of the President who watched America drift into crisis, then watched millions suffer while he busied himself with aid for the bankers.

But, as this volume makes clear, Hoover seeks also to play cynically on the urgent desire of the American people for peace. He would identify, first of all, the Democratic Party machine with the progressive "New Deal" aspirations of the workers, farmers, Negro people and small businessmen for domestic reforms and then, by extension, the "New Deal" with unwanted war.

Thus, it is supposed to follow, he who does not want New Deal-and-war, must take "Hoover times" and presumably, peace.

But this set of alternatives is built wholly on fraud. (It is a fake also, of course, when "liberal" supporters of Truman-Stevenson like the New York Post pretend that these pro-war Democrats are the only alternative to Hooverism and Depression.)

For the Taft-Hoover wing of the Republican Party differs with a Truman or an Eisenhower not on the basic Wall Street aspirations for world conquest and war profits (Hoover says only war ended the economic crisis but you don't find him deploring the war profits of his Wall Street friends) but only on timing and tactics.

Hoover knows, too, that the Truman administration has betrayed the progressive program of social, labor and civil rights legislation which, under the New Deal, made some headway.

So that the choices, as between Republican and Democratic administrations, is not "Hoover (or Taft, or Eisenhower) peace times" versus "New Deal war" but between Republicans who want to use the people's peace sentiments and Democrats who want to exploit the people's hatred and fear of depression and all the pro-Big Business reaction with which Hoover and the GOP are identified.

That there is a true alternative, a party which stands BOTH for peace and for continuing where the New Deal left off—that is, the Progressive Party is, by agreement of both major parties, ignored.

Although not as adept at it as McCarthy himself, Hoover attempts a considerable amount of McCarthyism in this book. The



whole New Deal period—with all of its improved labor conditions, trade union rights and other social gains wrung from the Big Money by an aroused people—is smeared by him as "socialism" or "Communism." He even adds a new item to the arsenal of anti-communism by describing the mass run on the banks in 1932 not as the obvious concern of millions for their savings but as a "Communist operation."

In this book, the man who as President callously rejected anguished appeals for more relief for the needy, with the words: "Prosperity cannot be restored by raids on the public treasury," makes intermittent efforts to recall how he licked the Depression. The Depression, of course, is of "foreign" origin to Hoover, who attributes it not to the capitalist system but some vaguely European origin.

But even in this carefully contrived memoir he could not help but demonstrate that all his concern, all his actions were not to lessen the misery of the jobless and homeless but to strengthen the position of the bankers and corporation heads.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE BROWN DANUBE

When Soviet Lieut. Gen. Sviridov appeared before the Allied Council to charge that Austria has not democratized herself in the seven years since the liberation, John MacCormac, police reporter now covering the West European beat for the New York Times, rushed to the defense.

MacCormac admitted that at least "some of the accusations were true and the conditions to which they referred are no better liked by the Western powers than by the Soviet," although the "non-interference" policy of the West inhibits their doing anything about them.

Now that's too bad. Whenever it comes to fascism, it seems that the "West" has a "non-interference" policy, but when it comes to Socialism, the "West" appropriates 100 million dollars, under the M.S.A., for espionage and sabotage.

Gen. Sviridov charged that Austria's administrative apparatus is reactionary and bureaucratic. MacCormac now defends the West: "That this apparatus is still infested by former Nazi criminals, officers of the German Wehrmacht and active members of the Heimwehr the West would consider largely an exaggeration and partly unavoidable."

I think this means that the facts are exaggerated but unavoidable. But if the facts are exaggerated they wouldn't be facts, and if they're not facts, how can they be unavoidable? Maybe MacCormac wants to buy a new strainer.

The book is a catalogue of Hoover actions to aid business "credit," or to balance the budget. As for the millions of jobless, he proudly lists, as achievements all the "commissions" and "committees" he named and which, as millions of Americans well remember, did absolutely nothing to alleviate the misery of the Depression's victims.

Hoover's true disregard for the victims of the Depression is to be found in his approving use of a statement by a Dixiecrat soulmate, the late Carter Glass, who assailed relief and work relief appropriations for "starving people who never starved and freezing people not one of whom has ever frozen."

Hoover himself approached this vicious minimizing of mass suffering during the Depression with his cynically inaccurate comment: "Despite the greatly increased load during the winter of 1932-1933, a survey of the work of the various relief agencies showed that, except for persons occasionally overlooked, there was neither hunger nor cold among the unemployed."

One last feature of Hoover's memoirs deserves comment. For years, reactionaries have smeared the results of the New Deal works program as "boon-doggling."

Hoover's special emphasis on this falsehood has its particular usages for the Big Business crowd today. Look all around you in America today, and the most recent parks, schools, roads, public beaches, hospitals, schools, clinics, etc., were built by that "boon-doggling."

There has been no such public construction since, and America's schools and hospitals are in a crisis state. But Hoover wants such socially useful construction smeared as "collectivist" or "Communist," because building hospitals is not as profitable as building tanks, and not useful at all if you want to conquer the world.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Dressen's 'The Dodgers Won't Blow It Again'

IT SEEMS ALL the sports columns in town were writing about Charley Dressen's epic "The Dodgers Won't Blow It Again!" Saturday Evening Post's answer to Life's publication of Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea."

So overcoming our strong aversion to 1, the Saturday Evening Post, and 2, all magazine articles that begin "As Told To . . ." I dug down for a dime, recalling as I did that the book once cost a nickel, and discovered that it now costs 15 cents and is still worth something less than two cents.

The first thing you should know about such an article is that it is prepared a couple of months in advance. This was written in July at a time when the Dodgers were flying highest and the Giants moaning lowest. If it were written two weeks later the title might have been "The Dodgers Shouldn't Blow It Again," and written this week it undoubtedly would have come out "The Dodgers COULD Blow It Again."

There is, however, no truth to the Giant-inspired rumor that Dressen has his legmen buying up every copy in Brooklyn.

The article is "By Charley Dressen as told to Stanley Frank," the latter being an ex-sports writer who makes a living on this sort of thing. The "as told to" stuff is nonsense, of course. The truth is such arrangements would better be presented by a byline like this: "Charley Dressen answers some questions by Stanley Frank, who jots down some notes, says so long Charley and writes an article in his own way putting words and phrases into Charley's mouth the like of which the Dodger manager never uttered in his life."

If something like this were really "told to . . ." then why not to a stenographer, why to Stanley Frank?

Take the lead sentence: "The daze that had been numbing us like an opiate . . ." or " . . . a gaudy .714," or " . . . everything concerning the ball club in Brooklyn is an exaggerated community jubilee or disaster." Is that our boy Charley talking?

Imagine a sports writer chatting with Dressen in the Dodger dugout before a game—"Oh, Charley, what's Peewee hitting now?" and Charley scraping his spikes absently on the wooden floor answering "A gaudy .287, which copiously indicates that he has emerged from the daze that had been numbing him like an opiate, making a community jubilee in order."

THE MAIN BURDEN of the article is that the Dodgers were really an overrated team in the first half of the 1951 season, with averages too high due to tail off, had no adequate reserves with which to rest the tiring regulars, but still did not actually collapse but lost to an unprecedented Giant streak, and it can't happen again because the reserves are now better.

There is quite a lack of humility throughout . . . heck how can you blame a manager with Wayne Terwilliger as his chief reserve?

In spite of all the fun that has been poked at the article, however, it does make one important valid point about the 1951 disaster. The Dodgers did not fall flat on their faces and suffer from mass jitters in the last part of the season—though some batting performances, notably those of Snider, Hodges, Reese and Furillo, did tail drastically in September.

Dressen points out that from the peak lead of 13½ games on Aug. 11 to the end of the season, the Dodgers won 26 and lost 22, net a pennant pace but not a total collapse either. The Giants meanwhile were winning 39 and losing 8, a drive that has never been equalled or approached.

He also tellingly recalls the last four games played to disprove any stuff about the Dodgers "folding." In the last game of the regular season with the Giant win already on the Philadelphia scoreboard they were losing 6-1 in the third, 8-4 in the sixth, tied the score and won on Robinson's homer in the 14th. (Dressen calls Robinson "the greatest competitor I've ever seen in any sport," but might well have mentioned Newcombe's great clutch pitching in that last game after pitching a shutout the night before, since Newk's courage in the big games has been unjustly maligned.) After losing the first playoff game to the Giants, the Dodgers bounced back to win the second 10-0 and led 4-1 going into the ninth of the finale. . . .

Which brings up the Thomson thrust, the choice of Branca and our final points of agreement with Dressen's article. Charley defends the lifting of Newcombe—and is right because Newk said he was too tired to be effective any longer at that point—he defends his choice of Branca and that's all right with me too; since Ralph had pitched strongly in the opening playoff game and has done some strongarm relieving for an inning or so and all the fuss smacked of second guessing. And he defends not walking Thomson with men on second and third to pitch to Mays, and I agree doubly with him there since it is atrocious baseball to put the potential winning run on base . . . especially in the Polo Grounds.

BUT I FIND his defense of his vile blast against young Irv Palica slightly nauseating and proving that in important respects he has not changed or matured as a manager. "You'd have thought I insulted somebody's poor old mother," he says, and repeats last year's stupidities "If it wasn't his arm, or his blood pressure, or the baby the wife was expecting, it was the induction notice due from the Army."

A manager who can't begin to understand a young player worrying about his wife and first born when a draft notice is due is really an "understanding" leader, isn't he?

The article is almost totally about 1951, with only passing references to the early part of this season. With the Giants having closed a big gap again, readers will inevitably think of this year's parallel, or potential parallel, or near parallel. And this reader, for one, completely fails to understand one thing . . . to wit:

Dressen makes the point that he realizes he should have rested some of the regulars in midseason to freshen them for the stretch, but couldn't because he had nobody then. He also says he has lots of good reserves. THEN WHY IN THE WORLD DIDN'T HE USE HIS ADMITTEDLY BETTER RESERVES TO SPELL HODGES, REESE AND ROBINSON FOR A WHILE THIS YEAR? This is something he'd have a hard job explaining in another article next year.

The funniest line in the whole article, one which Dressen will hear echoed from opposing dugouts in various fashion, is the Na-

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Coal Mine Union's 3,500 Bar Goon Attack Policy Board To Meet Monday

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis today called the United Mine Workers policy committee to a meeting here Monday, one week before the first coal strike deadline. Informed

sources said the UMW chief probably will brief the 200-man group on his current talks with the coal operators. There were no indications that negotiations have progressed far enough to draw up a contract, which the committee would have to approve.

Lewis conferred for two hours Friday with President Joseph E. Moody of the Southern Coal Producers Association. Asked how the situation looked after their eighth bargaining session, Moody replied:

"I don't know whether it looks good or bad. I'll know better after meeting with the executive committee."

Moody said further conferences are subject to call on "short notice" by either side and indicated the next one would be held early next week.

Lewis, who declined to see reporters, is negotiating with hard coal operators and northern soft coal producers, as well as with Moody's organization.

The northern soft coal contract expires Saturday, Sept. 20, and a strike could become effective the following Monday. Other contracts run out ten days later. The miners traditionally follow a "no contract, no work" policy.

The hard coal talks have been recessed until Tuesday.

The union was reported willing to keep digging hard coal in return for an increase of about 20 cents a ton in operator payments into the anthracite welfare fund, which is near bankruptcy. Other terms would be worked out after a soft coal settlement.

The Bituminous Coal Operators Association, which represents northern firms and the so-called "captive" mines of the big steel

companies, is most likely to union demands.

The mine workers has proposed a "share-the-work" plan which would require mines working more than three days a week to pay an overtime penalty.

Captive mines, which steel companies operate for their own use, now operate five to six days a week and undoubtedly would oppose the Lewis proposal. A limit on production would require the steelmakers to buy coal elsewhere.

Mine, Mill Parley Lauds Progressive Party Planks

By GEORGE MORRIS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

A resolution which praised the Progressive Party's platform but gave no endorsement to a national ticket, while putting main emphasis on endorsing Congressional and local candidates of any party, was passed yesterday by an overwhelming majority vote of the delegates at the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The resolution did state unequivocally that Gen. Eisenhower was out of the question, and noted that not a single local submitted resolutions for his endorsement.

The statement on the union's political stand, passed as the adjournment hour of the convention neared, said Mine-Mill "will not sit on the political sidelines" but will work with full vigor for such candidates as merit of its endorsement. It also noted:

"In many Rocky Mountain states no candidate hope to get elected without our backing."

THE RESOLUTION welcomed some of Stevenson's expression for repeal of Taft-Hartley and for an FEPC, but added it was still "too early to tell whether Gov. Stevenson means what he says or whether he is taking a clever but demagogic advantage of the more reactionary position" of General Eisenhower.

The resolution further notes Sparkman is a Dixiecrat and that while Stevenson lashed out at McCarthyism he was "not saying a word about the Smith Act, the McCarran committee and their by-products of hysteria and fear." Also, says the resolution, "Stevenson is not a free agent" and is "still the choice of Jim Farley and the conservative and financial interests that he represents."

On the other hand, the resolution notes that the platform and presidential candidates of the Progressive Party call for "an end of the cold war, of the wage-freeze

and the defense program and for restoration of civil rights and an end of inflation and high taxes."

The resolution also reaffirms the union's traditional policy of independent political action and a Farmer-Labor Party. It concludes: "Therefore, in the coming campaign, our members must help to hold the political fort until the day comes when united labor can join with small farmers to cast off the chains of subservience to the old parties and help inaugurate a truly independent people's farmer-labor party."

DURING THE DISCUSSION, Charles McLain of Montana, Local 117, moved for return of the resolution to committee to be revised in support of Stevenson. He argued frankly for the "lesser evil" theory and asked the delegates to be "practical."

In reply, Irving Dichter, Connecticut representative of Mine-Mill, said he found fault with the resolution for not coming out more strongly for the Progressive Party. He reviewed the Truman pro-war policy and its resultant hysteria and intolerance. He noted that Stevenson's expression of Taft-Hartley and FEPC were a reversal of his earlier stand because of the sentiment he sensed.

"The major issue in America today is peace. Has either of the parties called for an immediate cease-fire?" asked Dichter.

The speech had the applause of practically the entire convention.

Rev. E. Coleman, a Negro delegate of Stamford, Conn., spoke along similar lines in support of

and hundreds from other boroughs swarmed to the same corner where the previous outrages had been committed.

The great crowd gave Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, Corliss Lamont, Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senate, and Ewart Guinier, Negro trade union leader and New York County ALP treasurer and John Scudder, 19th C.D. Labor Party leader, repeated ovations. Their biggest applause greeted every denunciation of the Korean war and demands for an immediate cease-fire now and final settlement of differences to negotiations later.

An air of tension hung over the

meeting as it got under way because the anti-Semitic gangs were openly concentrated and few police were on hand. However, when a police car came on the scene and the officers noted the size of the meeting, 25 patrolmen, plainclothesmen and a deputy inspector were dispatched quickly to the corner. The police cooperated with the sponsors and kept an alert eye on the hoodlums. Their action was prompted by the indignant protests of the community over failure to protect the other meetings and a promise by Commissioner George P. Monaghan to ALP leaders that it "wouldn't happen again."

The attackers, it was learned, had held a secret meeting earlier in the week to plan another sortie against the peace rally. They had prepared hidden weapons concealed by newspapers and the report had it that bricks and heavy missiles would be hurled at a given signal.

But the tremendous support given the meeting by the Jewish, Italian, Negro, Puerto Rican and Ukrainian workers of the East Side thwarted their plot and routed them from the corner.

in his speech before the convention.

"No sane or honest person wants war," begins Mine-Mill's program. "Yet the fear that a serious economic depression is the price that must be paid to avoid war has, unfortunately, affected the thinking of many millions. These fears have led us to policies which lead us further along the path of destruction. They provide the basis for thinking of even many labor leaders. Yet these same leaders fail or refuse to recognize that it is the war economy itself which creates economic problems for their members."

THE TWO basic considerations that underlie the program are:

* "First, we must realize that peaceful production sufficient to keep our industries and manpower fully employed can be achieved only by substituting for war expenditures equally enormous expenditures for peaceful projects that will provide lasting benefits for the people. . . .

* "Second, our program for peaceful production requires a far greater degree of international economic cooperation than has yet been achieved. Such cooperation must include all countries in the world, regardless of differences in political systems, and to be effective, must be based upon mutual understandings among the great powers."

Chou En-Lai Visits Stalingrad

LONDON.—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese mission now in the Soviet Union visited Stalingrad Wednesday, the Moscow radio said today.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass News Agency dispatch, said Chou placed wreaths on the graves of Soviet heroes near the Stalingrad battlefield and visited factories in the area.

On Thursday, the broadcast said, the Chinese delegation rode a steamer through the new canal connecting the Volga and Don rivers.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

Continued from Page 7)

polemic "I'm gearing the team to a trend that isn't fully appreciated yet."

This is one scribe who happens to feel, as our readers know, that the Dodgers won't lose it again this time in spite of the apparent similarity to last year.

But if they did, and of course you can never tell—if they blow the pennant and the five grand per man Series money, at least Dessen will have his 5 Cs in the bank for this article about how they couldn't lose. . . .

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

TO ALL STUDENTS who are interested in attending the Institute of Marxist Studies at the Jefferson School, interviews are now being held all this week, Sept. 15th through Sept. 20th. Monday through Friday evenings 5:30-8 p.m. and Saturday mornings 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Classes begin the week of Sept. 29th at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. near 19th St. NYC. WA 9-1600.

HEAR George Crockett, Jr., William L. Patterson and Abner Green at a Birthday Rally to Free Martin Young from Ellis Island, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 17th. Entertainment: Laura Duncan, Earl Robinson and Betty Sanders. The Yugoslav American Hall, 405 West 41 St., NYC. Auspices: New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born. Admission 50 cents.

ATTENTION ALL ORGANIZATIONS: Camp Midvale, Nature Friends—Anti-Interracial camp, offers its facilities to organizations for conventions, picnics, etc. at special reduced rates. For further information, write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N. J. (only 1 hour from New York City).

BIRTHDAY RALLY to Free Martin Young From Ellis Island

On October 26, 1951, Martin Young was arrested in deportation proceedings. He has been held on Ellis Island, denied bail, by the General Attorney for over 10 months.

Speakers: GEORGE W. CROCKET, JR., WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, ABNER GREEN. Artists: LAURA DUNCAN, EARL ROBINSON, BETTY SANDERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th — 8 P. M.

YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HALL — 405 West 41st St.

Auspices: New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born 23 W. 26th St., N. Y. C. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

INSTITUTE OF MARXIST STUDIES

INTERVIEWS BEGIN TONIGHT — 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Interviews every evening this week at 5:30 — Sat. 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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See Women Getting Over Million Cease-Fire Votes

By JOHN PITTMAN

American Women for Peace are out to get 1,500,000 of the 5,000,000 votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea which organized U. S. peace forces intend to obtain by Election Day. Of this number, approximately 500,000 votes will be sought in the five boroughs of New York alone.

And Mrs. Agnes Vukceovich, New York City coordinator of American Women for Peace (AWP), is sure not only that her own organization will attain its goal, but that the national goal of five million can easily be realized.

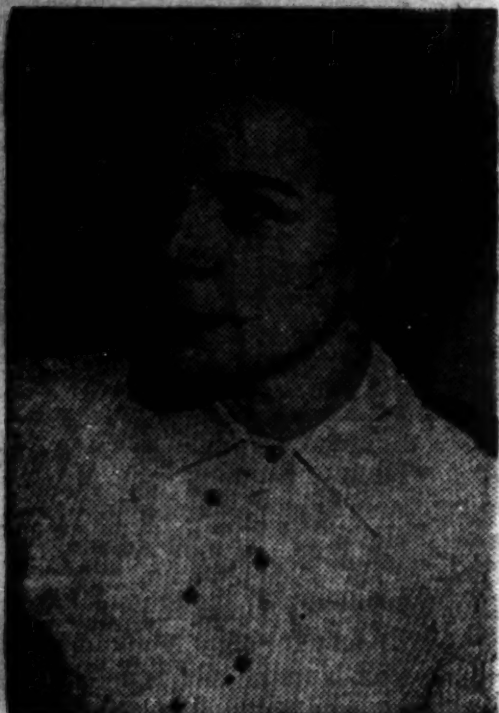
"The people throughout the country," she said, "especially the women whose sons go to war, want this war in Korea to be ended and the killing stopped. I know this from the letters we receive, the phone calls, and especially the street meetings."

Mrs. Vukceovich explained that "during the street meetings there is an exchange between the speakers and the audience. People want answers to questions. Usually they want to express their own feelings. And they tell us, 'We want our boys to stay home.'"

She believes the youth are particularly receptive: "Young boys from 17 to 18 are disturbed, and so are their mothers and friends. They don't know what is going to happen. They are just waiting, hesitating to make decisions."

And Mrs. Vukceovich emphasized

PEACE LEADERS



MRS. VUKCEOVICH



MRS. MOORHEAD

the importance of women's opinion. She recalled how the APW was organized in August, 1950, when 1,000 women from all over the country made a pilgrimage to Washington to urge President Truman to end the war in Korea, to ban the atom-bomb and agree to peaceful negotiations looking to a big power peace agreement. "If our voices had been heard then, how many American mothers would have been spared heartache!" she said.

There have been other great women's demonstrations under leadership of APW. Such as the UN Day demonstration in October, 190, when 1,000 women trekked to Flushing Meadows the second UN pilgrimage, when 2,000 marched in November, 1950 after Truman threatened to drop the atom bomb in Korea.

"We women," said the APW leader, "are not only in the front of this struggle; we also know"

(Continued on Page 6)

UN REPORT REVEALS:

- W. Europe Dips Under Arms Burden
- E. Europe Peace Economy Soaring

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 14.—The Washington-inspired war drive has produced a slow-down in the rate of industrial expansion in Western Europe, while industry in the People's Democracies has "expanded rapidly," according to a report made today by the United Nations Economic

1,5000 Teachers Vow Fight to Save Schools

One of the largest Teachers Union membership meeting in years packed a meeting hall at 13 Astor Place Friday night to challenge the McCarran Committee effort to browbeat any fight to end the scandalous overcrowding in New York City schools.

More than 1,500 teachers filled the meeting hall to overflowing as they enthusiastically decided to rally the parents and teachers of the city in a "Save our Schools" crusade that would demand small class enrollments, more schools, \$500 annual increase in teachers' salaries, reduction of the staggering amounts teachers have to pay to pension retirement funds, and protested the longer hours the Board of Education threatens to apply to school clerks.

"This outpouring of teachers is the answer to the McCarran committee's invasion of our City

schools," cried Rose Russell, union legislative representative, to a cheering audience.

"If our School Board were not terrorized by George A. Timone" (of the School Board), she said, "if they had any independence of mind and some plain old-fashioned American courage, they would have denounced this most scandalous interference with our public schools which are exclusively a state and local function."

The "Save Our Schools" movement against the "red scare" diversion launched by the McCarranites will be opened by a teacher-parents demonstration at the Wednesday, Sept. 18, 4 p.m. meeting

(Continued on Page 6)

Commission for Europe.

The report estimated the rise in the People's Democracies at an average 20 percent over the same period last year, and said each of these countries is continuing its rapid rate of expansion.

The UN economists declared the workers of the German Democratic Republic had gained an increase in real wages brought about by decreases in retail prices.

But in Western Europe as a whole, the report said, industrial employment and production stagnate or fell—even after allowing for normal seasonal declines—in all the big western countries except France, "where there was an upward swing caused by the anticipation of increased spending for armaments."

Exports also "marked time" in Western Europe, with durable goods the worst hit and textile sales continuing to suffer. Consumption continued to drop.

The report indicated that United States and Canadian trusts were the beneficiaries of the reverses suffered by the Western European countries. The United States and Canada were supplying a higher

proportion of Europe's imports than they did during the pre-Korean war period, but was sending a smaller proportion of its exports to the dollar area than in 1950.

West Europe's dollar imports rose from 25 to 90 percent, the report said, and added that this was a "most alarming factor."

The UN economists noted that U. S. expenditures in Europe were \$100,000,000 higher than a year ago, but blamed the U. S. for partially contributing to the deteriorating dollar position of Europe by its reduction of purchases from Europe and especially its reduction of raw material purchases from the sterling area.

(Editor's Note: News service abstracts of the UN report do not elaborate the three principal causes of the deteriorating situation in West Europe—the arms program of the NATO, the ban on East-West trade, and the monopolistic policies of Wall Street which Washington has imposed on the West European countries. However, the operation of these causes is implicit in the news reports.)

Rising Peace Sentiment Worries AFL Top Board

By GEORGE MORRIS

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in a report to its convention opening here this morning, expresses an alarm over the rising tide of "neutralism" as it calls the sentiment for peace and big-power negotiations. "Neutralism—its fallacies

Green, AFL president, Saturday in a press conference at which he flatfootedly predicted that the convention will endorse a presidential candidate, that its decision will be on the basis of a stand on Taft-Hartley, and that Gov. Stevenson, thereby, is virtually assured endorsement.

Green's prediction was a surprise to the score of reporters who interviewed him because his formal prepared statement handed out earlier said that because both Stevenson and Eisenhower will address the convention it would be "inappropriate for me to make any comment on the Presidential race" until they spoke.

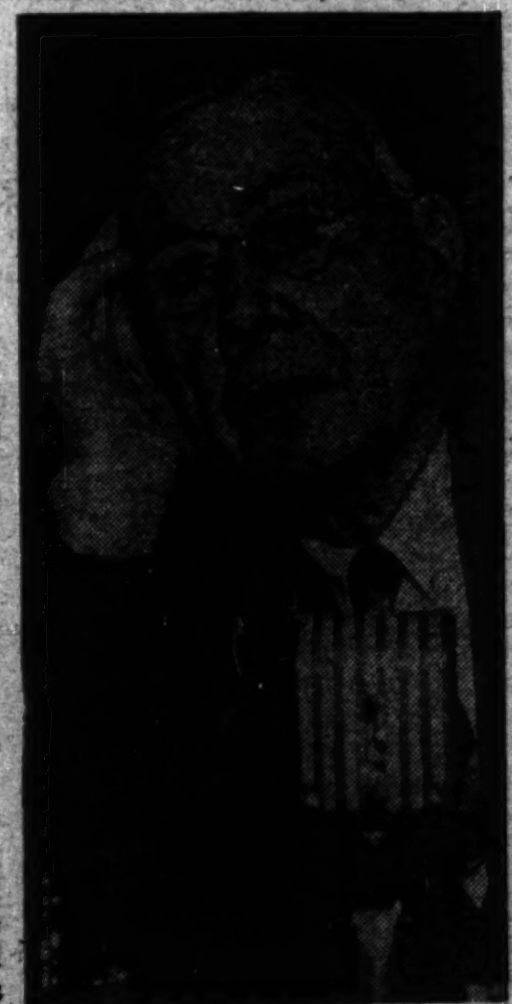
But when this reporter asked "Do you think this convention will

endorse any candidate?" Green replied:

"I am of the opinion that there will be an endorsement," adding that "this will be the first time an AFL convention will give such endorsement."

He explained that this departure from tradition arises from the fact that one party, the Democrats, did "declare flatly for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law." He assumed that Gov. Stevenson will repeat his pro-repeal position when he speaks here on Sept. 22, and hoped that Eisenhower would not let Sen. Taft speak the general's mind.

This reporter then asked that "barring any important changes, therefore, are we to assume that



GREEN

the AFL would endorse Stevenson?"

"What would you think the delegates would do under the circumstances?" replied Green.

About a third of the AFL executive council's report, a printed 247-page book, is on world affairs with war on "neutralism" the central theme. The council defines "neutralism" as "a most

(Continued on Page 6)

WHERE GENERALS MISCALCULATED

—SEE WILLIAM Z. FOSTER'S ARTICLE ON PAGE 2

Cates-Davis Circulation Campaign

N. Y. Group to
Push Sub Drive
Tomorrow

"I did a lot of canvassing to put Ben Davis on the ballot among voters who'd been visited before, and it was much easier to get signatures where the cards showed they'd received a copy of The Worker the last time," the man told the gathering.

The man was the one whose story we told in last Wednesday's Daily Worker, he got nine subscriptions for The Worker in a single evening. The gathering, last Friday night, consisted of 25 Worker circulation builders, among various Manhattan communities who met to see how they could put over the sub phase of The Worker circulation campaign in their borough.

The voters referred to were those in Harlem's 11th A. D., where former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis has been nominated for Assembly on an independent petition signed by 3,123 registered voters.

The 25 Manhattanites brought in 40 Worker subs obtained during the week. This gave their borough about 260 in the campaign, which leaves them 490 to go to reach their goal.

The 25 decided that they and their friends would go after another several hundred by this coming Thursday, and would see to it that the borough did the whole job by the end of the month.

They heartily endorsed the idea that all readers in Manhattan make this coming Wednesday, and next Wednesday, special all-out campaign days during which all whose subs are expiring will be visited for renewal and all prospects for new subs will be seen.

The man who got the nine subs in a single evening brought along two more. He reported he had obtained the 11 subs by visiting 11 people. These included five who are long-time supporters of the paper and six who were new friends. There was a building superintendent, an elevator operator and others to whom he had made it a practice to give his copy of The Worker when he was through with it.

A salesman, he told of being in Pittsburgh a couple of weeks ago where he decided to check on a story reported in the Daily Worker about the news dealer who said he could sell lots of Daily Workers, but did not dare carry it. "I asked six dealers in the center of town for a copy of the Daily Worker," our star sub-getter told the group. "Everyone of them said that judging from the requests they received every day, they could sell several copies. They mentioned anywhere from three to six copies. But all of them said they didn't dare sell it in that town." A Lincoln Square canvasser, who had rolled up 91 signatures in the campaign to put Davis on the ballot, reported that she had received inspiration, courage and confidence from the reaction of the voters in Harlem. She went out "cold canvassing" in her own community, sold quite a few copies of The Worker, obtained some subs. She has eight to her credit thus far.

Active workers from Yorkville, Washington Heights, Upper West Side, Lower East Side, Lower Harlem, Chelsea, spoke of their experiences and expressed confidence they would complete the goals they had set for themselves within the next two weeks.

PROGRESSIVE SLATE WINS
IN FORD LOCAL 600 VOTE

DEARBORN, Sept. 14.—The four top officers of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Auto Workers were reelected here by a 3 to 1 majority. They are Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary, and W. G. Grant, financial secretary. Joe Rivers, running for sergeant-at-arms on the same ticket, was also re-elected. And Dewar, running for three-year trustee, and John Sanchez, guide, got to votes on the unity coalition ticket, but will go into a runoff.

At this writing the unity coalition candidates in all 19 buildings were ahead in voting for the 218-man General Council.

Dave Moor and Pat Rice, co-chairman of the Progressive Caucus, a part of the unity coalition in Local 600, issued the following statement on the election results:

"Reuther and his forces in Local 600 are in complete rout. The progressive unity slate for the General Council in all units emerged victorious, thereby guaranteeing Ford workers that their highest policy making body is not dominated or controlled by Reuther or any of his International representatives.

"The final election tabulation showed that Ford workers voted overwhelmingly to put into the General Council those whom Reuther and his administrators removed. The victory of the four top officers and the local progressive unity slate expressed the determination of the Ford workers to continue their fight for a militant program and democracy in Local 600."

The vote for top officers: For president: Carl Stellato, here in regard to race relations.

19,678 (he was unopposed).

For vice-president: Rice, 14,509; Mapo, 4,648.

For recording secretary: Hood, 12,567; (three white candidates running against him got a total of 6,497 votes).

For financial secretary: Grant, 13,783; Taylor, 4,849.

ADA Split on Senate Candidate;
Asks School Hearing for Lenz

By HARRY RAYMOND

The New York State Board of the ADA yesterday voted support for Dr. George Counts, Liberal Party candidate for Senate. It was revealed that there was strong support for no endorsement at all, and some for Republican Sen. Ives, with none for the Democrat Cashmore.

The New York City convention of the Americans for Democratic Action wound up its two days of sessions in the Henry Hudson Hotel yesterday with the 262 delegates split four ways on the question of whom to endorse as candidate for U. S. Senator from New York.

A sizable faction in the convention supported a policy of "no endorsements." Maurice Dawkins, one of the seven Negro delegates, argued that "none of the political parties deserve our support."

Dawkins told the convention that the people of Asia and Africa "are watching what we are doing."

Howard Fast Opens
Drive for Congress
With Cease-Fire Bid

Novelist Howard Fast, American Labor Party candidate for Congress from the 23rd Congressional District in the Bronx, yesterday called on President Truman to order an immediate cease-fire in Korea to halt the killing. In a telegram to Truman, Fast declared:

"As American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 23rd Congressional District in New York City I call upon you to order an immediate cease-fire in Korea. This is the desire of the people of my congressional district who above all else want the slaughter of their sons to end. This will be the greatest service you can do the American people."

At the same time the following telegram was sent to the following candidates in the 23rd Congress-



FAST

sional District: Isidore Dollinger, Democrat; Sidney S. Flaum, Republican; Harry Kayesh, Liberal.

"It is 14 months since truce talks began in Korea. In that time we have seen thousands of American boys killed and maimed. The Korean war can and must end. I am calling upon President Harry S. Truman to order an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Will you join with me so that the 23rd Congressional District may be represented unitedly on this point? Killing of sons from 23rd Congressional District must end. I anticipate an answer immediately."

Fast considers this as the first step in an unremitting campaign he will wage for a cease-fire in Korea now, and for a settlement of the Prisoners of War issue through a civilian commission.

He added that "none of the candidates (for U. S. Senate) are doing what they should do to gain our support."

Dawkins argued that the Democratic candidate, John Cashmore, was "not acceptable in the Negro community." He said George S. Counts, Liberal Party candidate had "good points," but was "not sufficient." He lauded the record of Republican candidate, Sen. Irving M. Ives for his support of the New York State anti-discrimination law, but stated the Senator's record in Congress showed he was not deserving of the support of the Negro people.

The name of the American Labor Party's candidate for U. S. Senate, Cellis Lamont, was mentioned only once during the discussion. Lamont was referred to by Robert Brown, a delegate, who spoke in favor of endorsement of Cashmore. Brown said that Lamont had at least taken an honest position by openly stating where he stands.

The fight for endorsement of Counts was led by a group head-

P.P. MORE OF WORKINGCLASS
THAN IN '48—MRS. HALLINAN

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—The transformation of the Progressive Party from a "Wallace party" into one increasingly based on labor and the Negro people is the best guarantee that it will double its 1948 vote in 1952, Mrs. Vivian Hallinan told cheering delegates to the Progressive state convention here.

The wife of presidential nominee Vincent Hallinan described a luncheon in New York City of 5,000 Negro and white women for Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the Vice-Presidential selection of the party.

"That could never have happened in 1948," she pointed out. "Every time we hold a meeting in a working class area, it is a successful meeting."

Mrs. Hallinan rapped the "bankruptcy" of the old parties on the Korean war.

"Only the Progressives have a program to end the war," she emphasized. "We demand an immediate cease-fire and complete prisoner exchange."

A dramatic appeal to mothers and fathers to "fight for the lives of your children" concluded her address, the highlight of the two-day working convention here.

"I want to know the cause my children are dying for," she said of her own six sons, one of whom, "Butch," shared the platform with her. "And I'm not going to accept the word of corporation lawyers elected by the interests they represent, and professional murderers masquerading as generals."

Alluding to the assertions of monopoly spokesmen that it is America's destiny to take up the "sceptre of empire from Britain," Mrs. Hallinan described that "sceptre" as "a blood-encrusted bayonet which murders Africans and Asians, the stick that releases napalm bombs to burn innocent Korean woman and children."

"Our sons are supposed to take up where England left off in seek-

ing to impose colonialism on our black, brown and yellow brothers," she continued. "They'll never do it. Colonialism is dead forever."

CP Here Hails
Communists of
North Ireland

American Communists have hailed the efforts of the Communist Party of North Ireland in behalf of peace and the end to partition of their country. In a cabled message to W. H. McCullough, secretary of the Irish party on the occasion of its congress, American Communist leaders William Z. Foster, Pettis Perry and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn declared:

"Warm comradely greetings and best wishes for success in your Congress. We regret inability to send a fraternal delegate but assure you of our great interest in your deliberations and our fraternal support to your struggles for peace, to end partition and to reunite a free and independent Ireland."

"We assure you we will continue to fight here in defense of democratic rights and for peace until victory is won. Many thanks for your good wishes for the release of our brave leaders, which we are determined to accomplish soon."

Hallinan Speaks
In New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party presidential candidate for President, makes his first Connecticut campaign appearance at New Haven Friday night in the Wilbur Cross High School.

Hallinan's theme will be "Peace in Korea Now." Again he will ask "Who ever heard of a war being continued over the exchange of prisoners of war?"

Prof Philip Morrison of Cornell University who was one of the leading physicists who helped develop the atomic bomb, will speak on "A Scientist's Approach to Peace Now," at the New Haven rally. Nicholas Tomassetti, Connecticut labor leader and former State Senator will speak on "Labor's Choice in November," stated Mrs. Robeson, wife of the world famous singer, who will speak on the "Vice-Presidential Candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta Bass."

The New Haven rally will be the main event on the two-day stop in Connecticut by Mr. Hallinan and Mrs. Hallinan. Shop gate meetings are being arranged in Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, and Hartford, stated campaign manager Bert Gilden.

Nassau ALP Choice
Urges Cease-Fire

HEMPSTEAD, Sept. 14.—The American Labor Party of Nassau County today released a copy of a letter sent to President Truman by Henry Bolmer, candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, urging the President to take immediate steps to secure a cease-fire in Korea.

The letter was also sent to the Congressional candidates of Republican, Democratic and Liberal parties, asking them to write similar letters to the President.

The delegates adopted a special (Continued on Page 6)

Bedford - Stuy'nt Residents Hit Hospital Bar

Angry Bedford-Stuyvesant residents at a meeting this week sponsored by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, denounced the recent recommendation by budget director Abraham D. Beame to eliminate the proposed \$15,000,000 hospital in that area.

Deighton Osborne, chairman of the Congress, characterized Beame's report as a "cynical and contemptuous" flouting of the health needs of Bedford-Stuyvesant, second largest Negro community in New York City. Recalling the three-year campaign led by the Congress for an interracial hospital in the community, Osborne pointed out that twice as many babies die in Bedford-Stuyvesant because of inadequate medical attention as anywhere else in the city, and that its TB rate is the highest in Brooklyn.

The meeting exposed Beame's fiscal manipulations which makes it appear that the 1952 capital budget actually carries funds for the construction of the hospital. In fact, the only item in the budget for Bedford-Stuyvesant's long-delayed hospital is a request by hospital commissioner Marcus Kogel for money to select a site and to draw up building plans.

Last Aug. 19 Kogel told the City Planning Commission that the Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital required higher priority in the budget because of the health crisis in the area and the need to relieve overcrowding in hospitals in adjacent communities.

The Health Congress will hold a community hospital conference at St. Bartholomew Church, 1227 Pacific St., on Sept. 24 at 8:30 p.m. to combat the proposed budget slash.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Is Thackrey Correct About Stevenson?

IF EDITOR THACKREY of the N. Y. Daily Compass continues to endorse Gov. Stevenson, he will, I believe, help to defeat the very cause which he advocates. This cause Thackrey himself has repeatedly stated to be that of the highest national interest of our country and its people—the cause of peaceful co-existence, of a cease-fire in Korea, of civil rights and improvement in the material and cultural standards of the people. Thackrey says that at convention time he felt it necessary to cast his vote for the Hallinan-Bass ticket "as the only means of registering my strong disapproval of the pro-war psychology of both old-line parties," but that now "Stevenson has given me real cause to reconsider." (Compass, 9/8.) Then, following Stevenson's speech in San Francisco, Thackrey wrote: "If the governor continues his education—and his courage—there is real hope that the people may find in him the champion of their long frustrated desires . . . and needs . . . for a new approach to the world we must live in." (Compass, 9/10.)

Of the many questions involved in Thackrey's switch and the thinking that justifies it, two are basic. First, does the approach expressed by Stevenson offer a genuine alternative in foreign policy to the approach of Eisenhower and the program of the Truman administration? Second, is the endorsement of Stevenson, the best means of obtaining such an alternative foreign policy after the election?

THE WEIGHT OF OPINION in progressive circles, it seems to me, answers both these questions in the negative. Illinois progressives, for instance, can quote chapter and verse of the Stevenson record to point up the great gap between what the governor has done and is still doing and what he is presently telling the voters. His record in respect to the people's mass activity to express their sentiments for peace and for civil rights is not the kind of a record they would have received from a real "champion of their long frustrated desires . . . and needs."

It would be calamitous for the liberal and progressive cause if we should lose sight of the old, old fact that it has traditionally fallen to the lot of the Democratic Party nominee—in the division of labor established by Wall Street for its two parties with the election of Wilson—to pose as the champion of the common man, to rail at the trusts and the merchants of death, to project programs which he lacks the power to implement, and at all costs to water and replenish the people's withering illusions in the two-party system. Stevenson's adeptness for this role is conspicuously greater than Truman's. But this is no argument that he will prove any more of a champion of the people's desires and needs than Truman has been.

Indeed, Acheson's foreign policy speech in Kansas City last Thursday also took issue with the Eisenhower-Dulles-Dewey "liberation" project. But Ach-

eson's restatement of the alleged Truman aim—to develop positions of strength and negotiate from strength—differs in no essential iota from Stevenson's statement of the identical aim at San Francisco. And if Thackrey would see in Stevenson's expressed disparagement of "post-mortems" over China an important difference from the Truman-Acheson position of intractable hostility to People's China, let him also place the governor's glib words beside his stated determination to hold Formosa as a Wall Street imperialist base! Can they be reconciled? Not hardly.

THE OTHER POINT is, however, that even if Stevenson is now a changed man from the governor Illinois progressives know so well, the advocacy of his election is not the best means to obtain an alternative foreign policy to the pro-war program of the two old parties.

For only through the people's mass struggles for a cease-fire now in Korea, for civil rights and decent living standards, for a program totally different from that of the Democratic Party can a progressive coalition be built and strengthened sufficiently to compel a Stevenson, even if elected, to make good on his promises, and to provide him with the mass forces able to counteract the Dixiecrats and the big city machines within his own party.

The endorsement of Stevenson is no aid to these mass struggles; on the contrary, it spreads illusions in the "lesser evil" and dampens enthusiasm for such struggles. Thackrey was right the first time: only by supporting the Peace Ticket can he help the cause he espouses.

three-star general in command of the Air Transport Command. Today George is vice president of Hughes Aircraft Corp.

Edward M. Powers: former major-general and career army airman. Today Powers is vice-president of Curtiss-Wright Corp. and general manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corp.

Harry C. Ingles: former major-general and chief signal officer of the U. S. Army in World War II. He is now head of the RCA Communications, Inc.

Howard Flanagan: former rear admiral in command of the N. Y. Naval District. He is now the board chairman of N. Y. Dock Co., the largest waterfront terminal in the world, extending across the Brooklyn waterfront. (Flanagan's brother, Horace C. Flanagan, is president of Manufacturers Trust Co., a billion dollar commercial bank.)

THIS IS by no means an exhaustive list. Nevertheless, it shows conclusively that the war business is big business. These are the generals and the admirals who provide the scare headlines about America's "inadequate defense." These are the same gentlemen who submit huge armament requirements for congressional approval.

The big corporations who supply the hardware of war-making, in gratitude for past favors and in expectation of future rewards, are finding it more and more profitable to make place for a key general here and a top admiral there.

How Wall Street Keeps Its Fingers In the Pentagon Pie

By Labor Research Association

PREPARATIONS in the U. S. for a third war are the basis for the grandest larceny in American history. The grafting and corruption sometimes revealed by ambitious politicians in their quest for office are petty and trifling in contrast to the national and international looting that has accompanied the cold, and not-so-cold, war.

With the transformation of America into a garrison state, the absorption of high Army and Navy brass into the top ranks of American Big Business has developed rapidly. "Fortune" magazine, in its September, 1952, issue, terms this sinister trend a "phenomenon new to American history."

"Fortune" offers a catalogue of the names of some of the important Army generals and Navy admirals who have become corporation executives since World War II.

Before assuming their corporate positions, a large number of these men occupied posts in the Army and Navy where they handled procurement of material or were closely associated with those who did. It is not accidental that they are now executives in the very industries producing such goods. "Fortune" coyly admits that "some of the hirings . . . were frankly based on Pentagon connections."

A rundown of the list is instructive:

Douglas MacArthur: former five-star general and the U. S. Occupation Chief of Japan. He is now chairman of the board of

Remington Rand Corp. at a reported salary of \$100,000 a year. Remington Rand has 23 plants in 15 foreign countries.

Brehon Somervell: former four-star general. Gen. Somervell was the "Army's biggest businessman," in World War II. He headed the Army Services of Supply. Now Somervell is president of Koppers Co., at \$125,000 a year. Koppers is part of the Mellon industrial empire.

Joseph McNarney: former four-star general. McNarney is now the president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. (Convair). "Fortune" adds knowingly: "McNarney knows Convair's best customer [The U. S. Army Air-LRA] as few others do—a fact well known to his friend Floyd Odlum, Convair chairman."

Lucius D. Clay: former four-star general and U. S. Occupation Chief in Germany. Clay has picked up a handful of top corporate directorship since he civilianized. Among others, Clay is chairman of the Board of Continental Can Co., at \$108,000 a year and sits on the boards of directors of Newmont Mining Corp., [a Morgan company] Lehman Corp., the Marine Midland Trust Co., and General Motors.

Leslie Groves: former three-star general in charge of the atomic bomb project. Groves is now vice-president and a director of Remington Rand.

John Towers: a former four-star admiral who once headed the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

He is now special assistant to Pan-American Airway's president Juan Trippe. Fortune notes: "Tower's main concern is 'special projects'—a loose phrase that has covered Pan Am's Korean airlift operation and most of its other relations with the Pentagon."

DeWitt Ramsey: former admiral and also a chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. Ramsey is now president of Aircraft Industries Association, Inc., of Washington.

William Blandy: former admiral. Blandy is now president of Health Information Foundation, "an organization," according to Fortune, that was "set up by drug and chemical companies to improve health standards and to block socialized medicine."

Ben Moreele: former admiral and now president of Jones & Laughlin steel corporation, the fourth largest steel company in the U. S.

Earle W. Mills: a former vice-admiral, he was chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, the final authority on all naval machinery design and construction. By no coincidence, Mills is now president and chairman of Foster Wheeler Corp., a major manufacturer of heavy industrial apparatus.

Harold L. George: former

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's own stoolpigeon, Philbrick and his literary collaborator complain that the "Communists" make headway in the colleges "when students begin 'thinking' for themselves. . . ." Could it be put more crudely? The McCarran-McCarthy goonsquads fear thinking students because free men reject fascism and war. And when they pretend to be attacking Communist indoctrination in the schools what they're really seeking is the substitution of Hitlerian thought control for freedom to learn and to choose.

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell boasts that the New York Post was following his lead when it editorially endorsed the union-busting McCarran probe of the schools. Now we can expect the Post to recort that it was working for a third World War when Winchell was still admiring FDR. Makes you sick, doesn't it?

THE POST explains how Taft conquered Eisenhower in the "surrender on Morningside Heights." But how about Steven denunciation of the hate-filled Nevada Senator, under whose law concentration camps are rising coasts-to-coast, to be filled with the Americans who speage out against a third World War?

THE TIMES spends a long editorial on its reasons for opposing Sen. McCarthy. It concludes that "the harm has been to establish a new pattern of recklessness and irresponsibility in American public, to spread suspicion among our people and needlessly compound fear, and to weaken, by these very acts, our defenses against the dangers with which Communist imperialism confronts us." What the Times wants, in other words, is more skillful and subtle McCarthyism. What it fears is that the revulsion of the American people against the excess of McCarthyism will open their eyes to the fact that the war drive, the Smith and McCarran Acts, the whole Truman drive to hobble labor, must be wiped out because they are the basis for McCarthyism.

ALP BAZAAR TO OFFER MULZAC PAINTINGS

Six original oil paintings by Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, Negro commander of the Liberty ship Booker T. Washington in World War II and now Queens County executive secretary of the American Labor Party, will be offered at the Annual Labor Bazaar of the ALP, it was announced yesterday.

The Bazaar, Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., will feature a well-stocked art department with many paintings of well-known artists.

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How Soviet Democracy Works

Daily Worker

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THE BRIDGES DECISION

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS which halted shipping for 24 hours in the ports of San Francisco, Hawaii and Los Angeles in protest over the frameup of Harry Bridges will thrill millions in the labor movement.

There is not the slightest doubt in anyone's mind why Bridges is being hounded to prison for five years on a contemptible "perjury" rap. This is the tribute of the employers to a laboring man who would not sell out no matter how the sell-out was labeled. We reprint below the editorial from the People's World, the West Coast paper which has done so much to rally labor and the people against this modern-style "Tom Mooney" case.

Probably for the first time in judicial history, the Ninth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal has laid down the dictum in the Bridges case that "lack of caution" is a grave penal offense.

While the court concedes that evidence of "conspiracy" in this case is "entirely circumstantial," it says that the record proves that Bridges was "singularly lacking in caution."

The judges find it "worthy of note" that even in his testimony before the judge and jury which convicted him Bridges did not deign to conceal his views. And they conclude that "perhaps a man who lacked caution when before the jury" might also have joined the Communist Party.

When a high court upholds the conviction of Bridges and his fellow union leaders, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, on the basis of this kind of psychoanalytic film-flam, it confesses the emptiness of the case against them.

And when it places so much weight on Bridges' "lack of caution," it reveals the real nature of his "crime"—his refusal to trim or compromise or betray the interests of his union, his advocacy of militant trade unionism, his failure to support the government's war policies and his advocacy of peace in Korea.

Indeed, the court admits in language that sounds like an un-American committee report that it was guided by evidence of Bridges' "apparent adherence to the Communist Party line" and by the impression he gave that he "must at any rate be a fellow traveler."

As Bridges charges, this decision is part of the continuing attack against his union. But it is also a warning to all labor leaders not to commit the unpardonable crime of "lacking caution," of being brash enough to advocate peace or conduct a militant strike.

Perhaps more clearly than ever before this decision in the Bridges case reveals that the government's whole nation-wide drive against the Bill of Rights is in the last analysis an attack on labor.

It is an attack which will ultimately be defeated not by appealing to the dormant legal consciences of judges concerned with the "caution" of defendants rather than with their rights but to the common sense of organized labor. By fighting for Bridges, trade unionists will in a real sense be fighting for themselves and their unions.

We call on all who seek to save the Bill of Rights to demand that the long vendetta against Bridges, once described by Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy as a monument to man's inhumanity to man, be dropped once and for all.

SLAVE LABOR

WE ASSUME THAT Mayor Impellitteri reads the New York Times and he saw the Saturday photo of the small Italian boy sitting dejectedly on the street. The caption calmly explained:

"Luigi Esposito sits on a concrete slab in the child market at Benevento, Italy, and apprehensively awaits his sale at auction. Poor families sell boys to rich farmers as laborers for one year for from \$8.50 to \$10 plus a few bushels of grain. The government says they are well treated."

This horrible slave-labor of Italian children has not so far stirred any word of protest from either Mayor Impellitteri or the Times or any of the other professional weepers about the non-existent slave labor in the Soviet Union. The Italy which has been "saved from Communism" by robbing the American taxpayers of billions poured out as Marshall Plan "aid" (mostly guns) is an Italy sinking into colonial slavery. We applaud Mayor Impellitteri's recent criticism of the anti-Italian slanders appearing in the movies and radio. Let us see him now thundering against the child slavery which a ruinous armaments economy has brought to Italy.



Debunking the Gov't Case

(Continued from Page 2)

the century-old weapon of the industrialists to bust unions and break strikes. But neither the existence of a conspiracy nor the defendants' connection with it were shown.

Ninety percent of the evidence was received subject to connection, and when the government rested its case the defendants remained boundlessly unconnected. Most of the testimony was about alleged statements of others.

"The situation," said defense counsel John T. McTernan on Aug. 8 in the fourth month of the trial, "is that a man comes up out of the South to attend a school at Camp Beacon, somebody says something, and so the government seeks to throw defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in jail."

Comparing this practice with witchhunt trials, McTernan continued, "Her spectral body was there because she is said to have been a member of the Communist Party at the same time that a man named Siskind is said to have been a member of the Communist Party."

The defense repeatedly pointed out the sharp contradiction between words and deeds in the government's proof of conspiracy. While repeatedly declaring that the Communist Party is not on trial and is NOT the conspiracy and that it even has many lawful and proper objectives, the government's line of testimony boils down to trying to convict the defendants, not for what they said or did but simply because they are members of the Communist Party. And this without showing that the Communist Party adopted any program or resolution which is unlawful and which is not protected by the free speech amendment of the constitution. The government's line is the despotic line of "guilt by association."

THE THEORY behind the government testimony is well known. It is that the Communist Party advocates force and violence as part of a secret conspiracy to seize power by a coup d'état as soon as circumstances permit, especially during a time of strain such as a depression or war.

Faced by the obvious contradiction of day to day activities to improve conditions of the working people and defense of peace and democracy which forms the heart and core of its work is "mere window dressing" to ensnare the workers into going along with the Communist

movement which behind their backs plots force and violence.

Only people to whom hypocrisy and double-dealing are second nature, and who regard the workers as sheep, could attribute this madness to Communists.

The mass of government testimony was directed to getting across this vicious caricature of the Communist Party. In general, the testimony followed the pattern of the first trial. However, heavier stress was laid on the alleged secrecy of the party and in creating the false impression that the party regards war between the Soviet Union and the USA as inevitable and imminent. This slander not only reflects the heightened warmongering of the government but is indispensable proof that the real crime of the Communists is their unflinching fight for peace.

GEORGE MARION, in his splendid book, "The Communist Trial," dealing with the first Foley Square prosecution, correctly observes that inescapably the only type of witnesses the government could use in a frame-up of this kind are degenerate informers and hirelings. No person of stature, even if he be anti-Marxist and anti-Communist, could produce the fraudulent evidence needed to paint this fantastic picture of the great movement of Communism under whose ideas and leadership one-third of humanity are today building a new life and society, are wiping out exploitation and poverty and working to establish enduring peace on earth.

We must recall the widely applauded statement of Judge Anderson in the days of the Palmer raids, on the unwholesome and untrustworthy character of stoolpigeons. "A right minded man refuses such a job," he said.

Four of the stoolpigeons were planted FBI agents who worked for the money in it, netting a thousand dollars or more a year. Among these was Mrs. Mary Markward, who brazenly admitted defrauding the government of taxes on this income. Her husband was also an informer. Another was William Cummings who admitted recruiting his relatives and turning their names over to the FBI and who said he would have turned in the name of his mother if she had joined. A third was Thomas A. Younglove who admitted that he was forced to settle his domestic difficulties after his wife accused him of criminal associations with the notorious St. Louis racketeer and convicted tax

swindler Harry Schuerman.

Six of the stoolpigeons were former members who were hooked by the FBI or who turned stoolpigeon out of cowardice, for profit, or both. The infamous liar, Louis Budenz, grossed \$70,000 in five-and-a-half years from his anti-Communist informer operations.

Harvey Matusow, expelled from the CP as a thief and stoolpigeon, now sells his services to the fascist sheet "Counter-Attack." The gun-toting Nicodemus became informer to escape a possible Federal indictment under the Mann Act and a prison sentence for carrying a gun with intent to harm to which he had pleaded guilty.

Ralph V. Long was four times convicted for public drunkenness in the past two years who was saved by the FBI from 30-day sentence which he would have been serving at the time he was on the stand. Lautner was not only an FBI agent, but admitted having relations with certain notorious figure identified as Titoite spies.

WHILE BUDENZ and Lautner had a shallow verbal acquaintance with Marxism, all, including these two phonies, were ignoramuses as to the body and substance of the great science. Some were ignorant even of ordinary historical fact. Nicodemus did not know the Communist Party had been reconstituted. Lautner insisted the Civil War began in 1865, the year it ended, and confused the Communist League of 1847 with the International Workingmen's Association (the First International) formed in 1864.

Unable to stand the test of cross-examination, Long acknowledged that he did not study Marxism seriously, and Younglove stated he did not even bother to read Marxist or current Party literature, which did not deter either, however, from testifying on Marxist and Party teachings. Similarly Cummings readily admitted that he learned only enough of the "lingo" to elevate himself in the Party for informer purposes. This was obvious when within a half hour he repeated the same words in describing two different lectures he said he had heard in a Communist Party School in Chicago.

Such are the creatures whom the government used as witnesses to convict Marxism, Communism and veteran fighters for the people.

(Tomorrow — The Fabric of the Government Case—Lies and Distortion.)

FOSTER

(Continued from Page 2)
veloped a real opposition, in spite of their treacherous social-democratic and bourgeois leaders. This mass opposition had wrecked the time table of the American-led militarization drive in Europe. Their resistance and protests against warlike American imperialism was lately made manifest when General Eisenhower, at Madison Square Garden delivered his blatant war threats to wipe out Socialism and People's Democracy.

Still another but by no means the least, factor in holding back the contemplated war of Wall Street is that the warmongers, in their eagerness to plunge the world into an imperialist slaughter have had to give ground in more than one occasion to the peace pressure of the American people. This thoroughly discredited the hated Korean war, and that made ducks and drakes of Truman's so-called national emergency, by the workers striking frequently, even in the key war industries, in defense of their living standards.

WALL STREET imperialism, because of the unexpected economic and military strength of its intended victims—the USSR, China, and the People's Democracies of Europe—because of the stubborn resistance of the peace-loving masses of the European peoples, and because of the broad peace sentiments among the American people, undoubtedly has been seriously checked in its drive to war.

But this fact should not breed moods of complacency among the peace-loving forces. In spite of it all, the warmongers have nevertheless made dangerous progress. They have built a gigantic new war machine in this country; they have lashed many European capitalist governments into their war program, misnamed a "defense" of world peace, and they have deluded great masses of the American people with their Red-baiting hysteria. The monopolists and their bipartisan political tools would throw the world into war should the opportunity present itself. The war danger, therefore, is very real, and it grows steadily acute.

At this time the big thing the people should do in order further to stall and defeat the plans of the Wall Street warmongers, is to insist that the Korean war be brought to an immediate end. This should be done by insisting upon an immediate cease-fire, on the basis of the agreements already arrived at in the Panmunjom negotiation. In fact, the only issue left unsolved in these long dramatic negotiations is that of the exchange-of-war prisoners. It is criminal folly to continue the war over this single issue, which could be much more easily resolved with a truce prevailing.

The Korean war must be ended now! Demand a cease-fire! We must not allow the warmongers to use the Korean war as a starting point for extending the war in Asia, probably after the election is over.

We wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to RAE on the death of her SISTER

ROSE SHIRLEY
ALICE CLARA
RAMONA ROSE
RAE EVELYN

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)
the peace currents in the country. For instance, everybody knows that women talk with people while shopping, visiting, working, and so on. What do you suppose they talk about these days? I'll tell you. Our women say the thing most people talk about, when they talk seriously, is the war. You can always get a conversation going around a question like "How long will it last?" or "Do you think they'll end it?"

MANY FORMS

As for the APW campaign, Mrs. Vukcevic says it will take many forms—doorbell ringing, all-day canvassing, street-corner polls, street meetings. "Our campaign will be based a great deal on street meetings and corner polls throughout the five boroughs," she said.

And the organization is planning to throw its drive into second gear with a major cultural and political event. It will be a buffet and musical reception to honor APW's chairman, Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, and executive secretary, Mrs. Halois Moorhead Robinson. Scheduled for 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 4, in the Hotel Ansonia grand ballroom, the affair will receive tributes to the two nationally prominent peace leaders from representatives of the peace forces throughout the country.

In addition, many APW individuals and organizations are expected to bring in sizable proportions of their quotas of signatures. "This will be a true tribute to our leaders, as well as a guarantee that we will attain our goal," said Mrs. Vukcevic.

CONFIDENT OF RESULTS

The APW leader, who is also a director of American Nationality Women, an organization of women of the national groups, says the five million votes for a ceasefire and the struggle to get them will produce results. She believes strongly they will really get a ceasefire in Korea, and allow the negotiations on the one last disputed point of prisoner exchange to continue in an atmosphere of peace.

"Just think of what five million signatures will mean," she said. "Each of the five million will certainly speak for at least one additional member of a family. This would mean that ten million people would be represented—at the very minimum."

"No President or Congress of our country can ignore the appeal of so many of our citizens."

Moreover, such a referendum will take this question to candid eyes of all parties on every level of political activity. It will be bound to project the question of a ceasefire now into every election campaign in the country.

"This will mean that powerful political forces will be set in motion which the President will be obligated to hear. And the President, you know, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, can bring about a cease-fire with a single word."

"We really are going out to get this cease-fire from Truman, by forcing him to act before he leaves the White House to his successor."

Mrs. Vukcevic expects many other benefits to result from the referendum.

"You can't separate the fight for peace and the fight for civil rights, for price and rent and tax reductions, can you?" she said. "Well, we see our peace referendum as a campaign also to win a real FEPC and decent living conditions. We see it as a drive against corruption and crime. Because the power to impose a ceasefire is also the power to preserve our liberties and living standards, and in this campaign we can develop this power."



ADA Parley

(Continued from Page 3)
resolution on the Lenz case, stating that "freedom of political expression and activity for all, and especially academic freedom are cornerstones of our democracy." The resolution charged that Dr. Lenz was ousted as dean of the college "because of political activities, outside of the college—activities wholly within his rights and the responsibilities of an American citizen."

The resolution demanded that Board of Higher Education give Dr. Lenz the opportunity of a public hearing "so that he can fully state his case and so that all the facts may be known to the public."

The first session of the convention heard City Council president Rudolph Halley picture conditions in Kings County Hospital and other city hospitals "as revealing a trend towards abandonment of elementary decency."

W. Averell Harriman injected the only open note of war-mongering into the proceedings. He told the delegates Saturday that the job was "to help build the strength around the world" and "we are the only nation that can give leadership in this period."

Echoing the Eisenhower-Dulles call for a counter-revolutionary war to "liberate" the peoples of Eastern Europe, he predicted the U. S. would soon "begin to encourage forces of disintegration behind the Iron Curtain."

AFL Board

(Continued from Page 1)
dangerous expression of frustration, despair and self-deception in the democratic world."

On plowing through the pages of argumentation in the report, it becomes clear that the "neutralists" are advocates of peace, big power negotiations and even those who like Nehru, while siding with the anti-Soviet forces, are seeking some basis for a cease-fire peace negotiations.

It appears that the AFL's officialdom is aiming at certain people within labor—possibly Hugo Ernst, head of the hotel union and the heads of the butchers' union, who have called for an end of the Korean war and for big power negotiations. But while domestic "neutralists" are not named, sharp fire is directed at the Nehru government of India for what is called "an unpardonable course of appeasement and cowering towards Moscow and Peking." The Nehru forces are denounced for the "fatal illusion that present-day India and Communist China can become partners in bringing democracy, peace and social progress to Asia."

The report also laments that "neutralism" has made "disconcerting headway" in Indonesia. So the council takes up country after country and finds evidence of rising "neutralism." In Britain it is the Bevan line and even Churchill is held guilty for complaining to Washington that "Britain cannot bear the burden of even its reduced defense budget."

The general line of the report is to surpass even the Truman administration's pre-war line. Far from even suggesting a desire or possibility for peace, the AFL's council says we are already in "creeping world war" and that "the line of demarcation between the cold war and a total war conflagration grows fainter and fainter." The thinly-veiled conclusion is drawn that World War III may as well be taken for granted.

On that ground the council opposes any compromise on the truce negotiations in Korea, takes the most extreme position for an immediate, full-fledged West German army; full backing to Chiang Kai-shek and all suggestions for a reduced armament and tax burden are denounced. Typical of some of the passages in the report: "We must realize that there won't be a European army which the Russians will respect until German divisions are included."

"Just as we could not be too much anti-Nazi or anti-fascist in

1939, so we cannot be too much anti-Communist totalitarian in 1952."

Trying to incite West Germans to invade East Germany, the report likens the situation to the Civil War of America and suggests it is a war worth fighting.

Within the context of this pro-war line there is a great deal of cover-up demagoguery like criticism of U. S. deals with Franco Spain; or deals with Nazi militarists in Germany, disregarded of the interests of the workers by occupation authorities in Germany and Japan and disregard of the liberation movement in colonial and semi-colonial lands. But all of these criticisms are in the form of suggestions for a strengthening support for the pro-war line.

On the domestic situation the report adds up to a strong refutation of the view that social progress and an armament economy can go hand-in-hand.

Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)
of the Board of Education at 110 Livingston Street.

The meeting also voted to ask candidate Adlai Stevenson to protest the McCarran committee actions here in line with his attacks on McCarthyism in one of his recent speeches.

Referring to the stoolpigeon testimony of Bella Dodd, former representative, who joined with the McCarran committee and Timone, a notorious associate of Christian Front pro-fascist and anti-Semitic groups, Rose Russell warned that Bella Dodd's attack on "the open mind in our schools" shows that she is collaborating with anti-American forces trying to subvert the secularism of our schools. "It is their truth spelled with a capital T," she said, "that they are out to force on the minds of our children."

Hitting hard at the reports that Miss Dodd had "named" many teachers for "trial" and dismissal as "Communists," Rose Russell noted sarcastically that all teachers must now begin to worry as to whether they had ever picketed for more schools, hot unches, or ever protested at anti-Semitic or anti-Negro propaganda in textbooks, or ever denounced the favorite of Mr. Timone, the fascist dictator Franco.

As guest speaker, Alton Lawrence, leader of Mine, Mill and Smelter Union, told the teachers that his union too was being framed by the McCarran committee because it fought for democracy and trade unionism in the

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South. "Those who join in this witchhunting," he said, "end up in practice with the Ku Klux Klan as some have done in the raids on our union in Alabama."

The meeting was opened by the union's president, Abraham Lederman, with a memorial service for the late Max Gilgoff, union member and Brownsville community leader, who died suddenly during the summer. Paying tribute to "his brilliant career as a scholar and a teacher, his devotion to the interests of children, his untiring efforts in behalf of minority groups, whether they were Negro victims of police brutality or of housing segregation, and to his love for the little men," were Lewis Flagg, Jr., member of the NAACP legal staff and former president of the Brooklyn-Long Island Bar Association, Milton Goell, housing authority and chairman of the Brownsville Neighborhood Council, Albert Friedman, managing editor of the Jewish Examiner, speaking for Rabbi Louis Gross, the Rev. Henry M. Crowell, minister of the First Baptist Church of Brownsville, and Terry Rosenbaum, colleague of Gilgoff in the Teachers Union and in Brownsville community affairs.

Lederman charged that "the Board of Education is partly responsible for hastening Max Gilgoff's untimely death, because of their persistent harassment of Gilgoff and Rosenbaum ever since their part in the community protest against the murder of the young Brownsville Negro, Henry Fields, Jr."

The 1,500 teachers at the meeting took 100,000 copies of a leaflet which were distributed to the public Saturday on "the plot against the public schools," and pledged to raise thousands of dollars as a fighting fund.

The fight-back spirit of the meeting was illustrated by the action of one teacher who contributed \$100 in recognition of the union's legal victory in the Warsh case as a result of which she, together with 800 other teachers, had just received from the Board of Education a large sum of back salary payment. Another teacher contributed \$50 at the meeting and pledged \$50 each month "until our fight for decent schools is won."

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'Memoirs of Herbert Hoover' Alibi Him on Depression, War

THE MEMOIRS OF HERBERT HOOVER. Volume III. The Great Depression, 1929-1941. Macmillan. New York. 503 pp. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

There was a time when Herbert Hoover refused to recognize that we ever had a major economic crisis in this country at all.

Now he not only terms it the "Great Depression" but says it lasted from 1929 to 1941. The dating of the depression, of course, is not a matter of concern only to historians. As the Republican ex-President was well aware when he wrote this third volume of autobiography, the matter has a deep and immediate bearing on the present choices confronting the American people.

Why is Hoover, so intimately identified with Big Business reaction, so willing to write, as he does, that "the Great Depression was ultimately in name ended only by war"?

Is it because he wishes to confirm the validity of the Marxist thesis—but one increasingly held by millions of non-Communist Americans—that the present "prosperity" is a bloody sham and that capitalism seeks in war the 'solution' to its basic ills?

Obviously not. Hoover wants first, to remove from his own self the stigma attached to the name of the President who watched America drift into crisis, then watched millions suffer while he busied himself with aid for the bankers.

But, as this volume makes clear, Hoover seeks also to play cynically on the urgent desire of the American people for peace. He would identify, first of all, the Democratic Party machine with the progressive "New Deal" aspirations of the workers, farmers, Negro people and small businessmen for domestic reforms and then, by extension, the "New Deal" with unwanted war.

Thus, it is supposed to follow, he who does not want New Deal—and-war, must take "Hoover times" and presumably, peace.

But this set of alternatives is built wholly on fraud. (It is a fake also, of course, when "liberal" supporters of Truman-Stevenson like the New York Post pretend that these pro-war Democrats are the only alternative to Hooverism and Depression.)

For the Taft-Hoover wing of the Republican Party differs with a Truman or an Eisenhower not on the basic Wall Street aspirations for world conquest and war profits (Hoover says only war ended the economic crisis but you don't find him deploring the war profits of his Wall Street friends) but only on timing and tactics.

Hoover knows, too, that the Truman administration has betrayed the progressive program of social, labor and civil rights legislation which, under the New Deal, made some headway.

So that the choices, as between Republican and Democratic administrations, is not "Hoover (or Taft, or Eisenhower) peace times" versus "New Deal war" but between Republicans who want to use the people's peace sentiments and Democrats who want to exploit the people's hatred and fear of depression and all the pro-Big Business reaction with which Hoover and the GOP are identified.

That there is a true alternative, a party which stands BOTH for peace and for continuing where the New Deal left off—that is, the Progressive Party is, by agreement of both major parties, ignored.

Although not as adept at it as McCarthy himself, Hoover attempts a considerable amount of McCarthyism in this book. The



whole New Deal period—with all of its improved labor conditions, trade union rights and other social gains wrung from the Big Money by an aroused people—is smeared by him as "socialism" or "Communism." He even adds a new item to the arsenal of anti-communism by describing the mass run on the banks in 1932 not as the obvious concern of millions for their savings but as a "Communist operation."

In this book, the man who as President callously rejected anguished appeals for more relief for the needy, with the words: "Prosperity cannot be restored by raids on the public treasury," makes intermittent efforts to recall how he licked the Depression. The Depression, of course, is of "foreign" origin to Hoover, who attributes it not to the capitalist system but some vaguely European origin.

But even in this carefully contrived memoir he could not help but demonstrate that all his concern, all his actions were not to lessen the misery of the jobless and homeless but to strengthen the position of the bankers and corporation heads.

The book is a catalogue of Hoover actions to aid business "credit," or to balance the budget.

As for the millions of jobless, he proudly lists as achievements all the "commissions" and "committees" he named and which, as millions of Americans well remember, did absolutely nothing to alleviate the misery of the Depression's victims.

Hoover's true disregard for the victims of the Depression is to be found in his approving use of a statement by a Dixiecrat soulmate, the late Carter Glass, who assailed relief and work relief appropriations for "starving people who never starved and freezing people not one of whom has ever frozen."

Hoover himself approached this vicious minimizing of mass suffering during the Depression with his cynically inaccurate comment: "Despite the greatly increased load during the winter of 1932-1933, a survey of the work of the various relief agencies showed that, except for persons occasionally overlooked, there was neither hunger nor cold among the unemployed."

One last feature of Hoover's memoirs deserves comment. For years, reactionaries have smeared the results of the New Deal works program as "boon-doggling."

Hoover's special emphasis on this falsehood has its particular usages for the Big Business crowd today. Look all around you in America today, and the most recent parks, schools, roads, public beaches, hospitals, schools, clinics, etc., were built by that "boon-doggling."

There has been no such public construction since, and America's schools and hospitals are in a crisis state. But Hoover wants such socially useful construction smeared as "collectivist" or "Communist," because building hospitals is not as profitable as building tanks, and not useful at all if you want to conquer the world.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE BROWN DANUBE

When Soviet Lieut. Gen. Sviridov appeared before the Allied Council to charge that Austria has not democratized herself in the seven years since the liberation, John MacCormac, police reporter now covering the West European beat for the New York Times, rushed to the defense.

MacCormac admitted that at least "some of the accusations were true and the conditions to which they referred are no better liked by the Western powers than by the Soviet, although the 'non-interference' policy of the West inhibits their doing anything about them."

Now that's too bad. Whenever it comes to fascism, it seems that the "West" has a "non-interference" policy, but when it comes to Socialism, the "West" appropriates 100 million dollars, under the M.S.A., for espionage and sabotage.

Gen. Sviridov charged that Austria's administrative apparatus is reactionary and bureaucratic. MacCormac now defends the West: "That this apparatus is still infested by former Nazi criminals, officers of the German Wehrmacht and active members of the Heimwehr the West would consider largely an exaggeration and partly unavoidable."

I think this means that the facts are exaggerated but unavoidable. But if the facts are exaggerated they wouldn't be facts, and if they're not facts, how can they be unavoidable? Maybe MacCormac wants to buy a new strainer.

means that the Soviet charge is unavoidable. Or maybe he means that he is trying to avoid it, and his boss on the Times is exaggerating the ease with which it can be done. Maybe he meant to write that the Times is largely an exaggeration and his dispatch is unavoidable.

He writes further in this vein: "Recent actions by the Austrian government, however, could be interpreted as proof of the Russian claim that Austria has not been denazified, although this would be a strained interpretation."

Well, let him strain his interpretation and I'll strain mine. Or let's both of us strain his interpretation. Put it through a strainer and you discover that the Soviet charges are true, and Austria has not been denazified. That's the clear broth of the article. The rest goes in the garbage can with the eggshells from breakfast.

In the next paragraph MacCormac tells us that the Austrian government is returning to the Nazis property which they confiscated from other Austrians during the Hitler occupation. In other words, the Nazi confiscation of property is now being declared legal and binding on the Austrian people.

Let's strain this one and see what we get. It does seem to us simple folk that this indicates that denazification is not a howling success in Austria.

Let's send Mr. MacCormac 10 cents to buy a new strainer.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Dressen's 'The Dodgers Won't Blow It Again'

IT SEEMS ALL the sports columns in town were writing about Charley Dressen's epic "The Dodgers Won't Blow It Again!" Saturday Evening Post's answer to Life's publication of Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea."

So overcoming our strong aversion to 1, the Saturday Evening Post, and 2, all magazine articles that begin "As Told To . . ." I dug down for a dime, recalling as I did that the book once cost a nickel, and discovered that it now costs 15 cents and is still worth something less than two cents.

The first thing you should know about such an article is that it is prepared a couple of months in advance. This was written in July at a time when the Dodgers were flying highest and the Giants moaning lowest. If it were written two weeks later the title might have been "The Dodgers Shouldn't Blow It Again," and written this week it undoubtedly would have come out "The Dodgers COULD Blow It Again."

There is, however, no truth to the Giant-inspired rumor that Dressen has his legmen buying up every copy in Brooklyn.

The article is "By Charley Dressen as told to Stanley Frank," the latter being an ex-sports writer who makes a living on this sort of thing. The "as told to" stuff is nonsense, of course. The truth is such arrangements would better be presented by a byline like this: "Charley Dressen answers some questions by Stanley Frank, who jots down some notes, says so long Charley and writes an article in his own way putting words and phrases into Charley's mouth the like of which the Dodger manager never uttered in his life."

If something like this were really "told to . . ." then why not to a stenographer, why to Stanley Frank?

Take the lead sentence: "The daze that had been numbing us like an opiate . . ." or " . . . a gaudy .714," or " . . . everything concerning the ball club in Brooklyn is an exaggerated community jubilee or disaster." Is that our boy Charley talking?

Imagine a sports writer chatting with Dressen in the Dodger dugout before a game—"Oh, Charley, what's Peewee hitting now?" and Charley scraping his spikes absently on the wooden floor answering "A gaudy .287, which copiously indicates that he has emerged from the daze that had been numbing him like an opiate, making a community jubilee in order."

THE MAIN BURDEN of the article is that the Dodgers were really an overrated team in the first half of the 1951 season, with averages too high due to tail off, had no adequate reserves with which to rest the tiring regulars, but still did not actually collapse but lost to an unprecedented Giant streak, and it can't happen again because the reserves are now better.

There is quite a lack of humility throughout . . . heck how can you blame a manager with Wayne Terwilliger as his chief reserve?

In spite of all the fun that has been poked at the article, however, it does make one important valid point about the 1951 disaster. The Dodgers did not fall flat on their faces and suffer from mass jitters in the last part of the season—though some batting performances, notably those of Snider, Hodges, Reese and Furillo, did tail drastically in September.

Dressen points out that from the peak lead of 13½ games on Aug. 11 to the end of the season, the Dodgers won 26 and lost 22, not a pennant pace but not a total collapse either. The Giants meanwhile were winning 39 and losing 8, a drive that has never been equalled or approached.

He also tellingly recalls the last four games played to disprove any stuff about the Dodgers "folding." In the last game of the regular season with the Giant win already on the Philadelphia scoreboard they were losing 6-1 in the third, 8-4 in the sixth, tied the score and won on Robinson's homer in the 14th. (Dressen calls Robinson "the greatest competitor I've ever seen in any sport," but might well have mentioned Newcombe's great clutch pitching in that last game after pitching a shutout the night before, since Newk's courage in the big games has been unjustly maligned.) After losing the first playoff game to the Giants, the Dodgers bounced back to win the second 10-0 and led 4-1 going into the ninth of the finale. . . .

Which brings up the Thomson thrust, the choice of Branca and our final points of agreement with Dressen's article. Charley defends the lifting of Newcombe—and is right because Newk said he was too tired to be effective any longer at that point—he defends his choice of Branca and that's all right with me too; since Ralph had pitched strongly in the opening playoff game and has done some strongarm relieving for an inning or so and all the fuss smacked of second guessing. And he defends not walking Thomson with men on second and third to pitch to Mays, and I agree doubly with him there since it is atrocious baseball to put the potential winning run on base . . . especially in the Polo Grounds.

BUT I FIND his defense of his vile blast against young Irv Palica slightly nauseating and proving that in important respects he has not changed or matured as a manager. "You'd have thought I insulted somebody's poor old mother," he says, and repeats last year's stupidities "If it wasn't his arm, or his blood pressure, or the baby the wife was expecting, it was the induction notice due from the Army."

A manager who can't begin to understand a young player worrying about his wife and first born when a draft notice is due is really an "understanding" leader, isn't he?

The article is almost totally about 1951, with only passing references to the early part of this season. With the Giants having closed a big gap again, readers will inevitably think of this year's parallel, or potential parallel, or near parallel. And this reader, for one, completely fails to understand one thing . . . to wit:

Dressen makes the point that he realizes he should have rested some of the regulars in midseason to freshen them for the stretch, but couldn't because he had nobody then. He also says he has lots of good reserves. THEN WHY IN THE WORLD DIDN'T HE USE HIS ADMITTEDLY BETTER RESERVES TO SPELL HODGES, REESE AND ROBINSON FOR A WHILE THIS YEAR? This is something he'd have a hard job explaining in another article next year.

The funniest line in the whole article, one which Dressen will hear echoed from opposing dugouts in various fashion, is the Na- (Continued on Page 8)

5,000 ENJOY FLYNN BIRTHDAY PICNIC DESPITE GLOOMY SKIES

Gloomy threatening weather could not spoil the fun—or the tremendous success—of the Grape Festival and Freedom Picnic at Castle Hills Garden yesterday in the Bronx. Approximately 5,500 adults and 1,500 children had come to enjoy the eating, meeting, games, enter-

tainment and to pay tribute to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on her 62nd birthday . . . and they were still coming in despite the leaden skies.

The affair was sponsored by the Hungarian Daily Journal and supported by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

Coal Mine Union's Policy Board

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis today called the United Mine Workers policy committee to a meeting here Monday, one week before the first coal strike deadline. Informed

sources said the UMW chief probably will brief the 200-man group on his current talks with the coal operators. There were no indications that negotiations have progressed far enough to draw up a contract, which the committee would have to approve.

Lewis conferred for two hours Friday with President Joseph E. Moody of the Southern Coal Producers Association. Asked how the situation looked after their eighth bargaining session, Moody replied:

"I don't know whether it looks good or bad. I'll know better after meeting with the executive committee."

Moody said further conferences are subject to call on "short notice" by either side and indicated the next one would be held early next week.

Lewis, who declined to see reporters, is negotiating with hard coal operators and northern soft coal producers, as well as with Moody's organization.

The northern soft coal contract expires Saturday, Sept. 20, and a strike could become effective the following Monday. Other contracts run out ten days later. The miners traditionally follow a "no contract, no work" policy.

The hard coal talks have been recessed until Tuesday.

The union was reported willing to keep digging hard coal in re-

turn for an increase of about 20 cents a ton in operator payments into the anthracite welfare fund, which is near bankruptcy. Other terms would be worked out after a soft coal settlement.

Mine, Mill Parley Lauds Progressive Party Planks

By GEORGE MORRIS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

A resolution which praised the Progressive Party's platform but gave no endorsement to a national ticket, while putting main emphasis on endorsing Congressional and local candidates of any party, was passed yesterday by an overwhelming majority vote of the dele-

gates at the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The resolution did state unequivocally that Gen. Eisenhower was out of the question, and noted that not a single local submitted resolutions for his endorsement.

The statement on the union's political stand, passed as the adjournment hour of the convention neared, said Mine-Mill "will not sit on the political sidelines" but will work with full vigor for such candidates as merit of its endorsement. It also noted:

"In many Rocky Mountain states no candidate hope to get elected without our backing."

THE RESOLUTION welcomed some of Stevenson's expression for repeal of Taft-Hartley and for an FEPC, but added it was still "too early to tell whether Gov. Stevenson means what he says or whether he is taking a clever but demagogic advantage of the more reactionary position" of General Eisenhower.

The resolution further notes Sparkman is a Dixiecrat and that while Stevenson lashed out at McCarthyism he was "not saying a word about the Smith Act, the McCarran committee and their by-products of hysteria and fear."

Also, says the resolution, "Stevenson is not a free agent" and is "still the choice of Jim Farley and the conservative and financial interests that he represents."

On the other hand, the resolution notes that the platform and presidential candidates of the Progressive Party call for "an end of the cold war, of the wage freeze

and the defense program and for restoration of civil rights and an end of inflation and high taxes."

The resolution also reaffirms the union's traditional policy of independent political action and a Farmer-Labor Party. It concludes: "Therefore, in the coming campaign, our members must help to hold the political fort until the day comes when united labor can join with small farmers to cast off the chains of subservience to the old parties and help inaugurate a truly independent people's farmer-labor party."

DURING THE DISCUSSION, Charles McLain of Montana, Local 117, moved for return of the resolution to committee to be revised in support of Stevenson. He argued frankly for the "lesser evil" theory and asked the delegates to be "practical."

In reply, Irving Dichter, Connecticut representative of Mine-Mill, said he found fault with the resolution for not coming out more strongly for the Progressive Party. He reviewed the Truman pro-war policy and its resultant hysteria and intolerance. He noted that Stevenson's expression of Taft-Hartley and FEPC were a reversal of his earlier stand because of the sentiment he sensed.

"The major issue in America today is peace. Has either of the parties called for an immediate cease-fire?" asked Dichter.

The speech had the applause of practically the entire convention.

Rev. E. Coleman, a Negro delegate of Stamford, Conn., spoke along similar lines in support of

and hundreds from other boroughs swarmed to the same corner where the previous outrages had been committed.

The great crowd gave Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, Corliss Lamont, Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senate, and Ewart Guinier, Negro trade union leader and New York County ALP treasurer and John Scudder, 19th C.D. Labor Party leader, repeated ovations. Their biggest applause greeted every denunciation of the Korean war and demands for an immediate cease-fire now and final settlement of differences to negotiations later.

An air of tension hung over the

meeting as it got under way because the anti-Semitic gangs were openly concentrated and few police were on hand. However, when a police car came on the scene and the officers noted the size of the meeting, 25 patrolmen, plainclothesmen and a deputy inspector were dispatched quickly to the corner. The police cooperated with the sponsors and kept an alert eye on the hoodlums. Their action was prompted by the indignant protests of the community over failure to protect the other meetings and a promise by Commissioner George P. Monaghan to ALP leaders that it "wouldn't happen again."

The attackers, it was learned, had held a secret meeting earlier in the week to plan another sortie against the peace rally. They had prepared hidden weapons concealed by newspapers and the report had it that bricks and heavy missiles would be hurled at a given signal.

But the tremendous support given the meeting by the Jewish, Italian, Negro, Puerto Rican and Ukrainian workers of the East Side thwarted their plot and routed them from the corner.

in his speech before the convention.

"No sane or honest person wants war," begins Mine-Mill's program. "Yet the fear that a serious economic depression is the price that must be paid to avoid war has, unfortunately, affected the thinking of many millions. These fears have led us to policies which lead us further along the path of destruction. They provide the basis for thinking of even many labor leaders. Yet these same leaders fail or refuse to recognize that it is the war economy itself which creates economic problems for their members."

THE TWO basic considerations that underlie the program are:

* "First, we must realize that peaceful production sufficient to keep our industries and manpower fully employed can be achieved only by substituting for war expenditures equally enormous expenditures for peaceful projects that will provide lasting benefits for the people. . . .

* "Second, our program for peaceful production requires a far greater degree of international economic cooperation than has yet been achieved. Such cooperation must include all countries in the world, regardless of differences in political systems, and to be effective, must be based upon mutual understandings among the great powers."

Chou En-Lai Visits Stalingrad

LONDON.—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese mission now in the Soviet Union visited Stalingrad Wednesday, the Moscow radio said today.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass News Agency dispatch, said Chou placed wreaths on the graves of Soviet heroes near the Stalingrad battlefield and visited factories in the area.

On Thursday, the broadcast said, the Chinese delegation rode a steamer through the new canal connecting the Volga and Don rivers.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

Continued from Page 7)

poleonic "I'm gearing the team to a trend that isn't fully appreciated yet."

This is one scribe who happens to feel, as our readers know, that the Dodgers won't lose it again this time in spite of the apparent similarity to last year.

But IF they did, and of course you can never tell—if they blow the pennant and the five grand per man Series money, at least Dessen will have his 5 Gs in the bank for this article about how they couldn't lose. . . .

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

TO ALL STUDENTS who are interested in attending the Institute of Marxist Studies at the Jefferson School, interviews are now being held all this week, Sept. 15-17, through Sept. 20th. Monday through Friday evenings 5:30-8 p.m. and Saturday mornings 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Classes begin the week of Sept. 24th at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., near 16th St. NYC. WA 9-1600.

HAROLD GEORGE CROCKETT, Jr., William L. Patterson and Abner Green at a Birthday Rally to Free Martin Young from Ellis Island, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 17th. Entertainment: Laura Duncan, Earl Robinson and Betty Sanders. The Yugoslav American Hall, 405 West 41st St., NYC. Auspices: New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born. Admission 50 cents.

ATTENTION ALL ORGANIZATIONS: Camp Midvale, Nature Friends—adult interracial camp, offers its facilities to organizations for conventions, picnics, etc. at special reduced rates. For further information, write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N. J. (only 1 hour from New York City).

BIRTHDAY RALLY to Free Martin Young From Ellis Island

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